

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XV.

NECESSARY, BUT NEVER WELCOME.

COME in what mood he will, uncivil or courteous—speak he in whatever tones he may, supplicatory, business-like, or authoritative—ask he for little or for much, a sum exceeding, or falling short of, your previous expectations—the tax-gatherer, like disease or death, is always felt to be intrusive—his visits are never welcome—and however you may esteem the man, you almost wholly lose sight of him in the atmosphere of his odious office. Taxation is universally accounted one of the ills of life—and, by many, not by any means the least of them.

Why is this? How is it that in all ages men have looked upon this necessary portion of their expenditure with feelings so unconsenting? Why is it that, just here, if nowhere else, impatience is the handmaid sent to open the door, and the humble representative of civil government is received, with all the forces of discontent drawn up in reserve, ready to charge upon him, if only an ordinary pretext can be found for giving him battle? Other expenses, even where they can ill be met, are faced without resentment. The pinch of a trade-demand may make us wince, but does not anger us. But the tax-gatherer, whether he dips into a full or an empty purse, seldom fails to rouse one's constitutional irritation. If there is ill-nature in us, a call for Queen's taxes will be sure to fetch it out. There must be some reason for this—something more akin to justice than a natural disinclination to be ruled. And, in fact, when the matter comes to be fairly inquired into, a sufficient cause soon presents itself. Taxation, as hitherto enforced, in all countries and all times, with exceptions so insignificant as serve only to prove the rule, has been robbery under the sanction of law—the appropriation by organized strength of vast amounts which it cannot fairly claim—a trespass upon individual rights made under cover of public necessity—a miserable abuse of delegated power for selfish, and essentially, private, purposes. This is, in truth, the chief reason for the universal discomposure excited by a demand for taxes. Men may not be able to put their finger upon the precise items of a public charge which constitute sheer extortion, but, unhappily, they have never been without such an aggregate of proven wrong in this matter, as to justify their paying the demands of civil government with much the same feeling as they would pay black-mail—with the suppressed indignation which always lurks, like a maggot in the core of a fair-looking fruit, in the heart of that obedience which is rendered by a weaker, to the unreasonable summons of a stronger power.

It may seem, at first sight, a gratuitous misapplication of revealed truth, to try to bring taxation within the range of its principles. There are, no doubt, many who will classify the effort in the same rank of folly, as those frequent attempts, in days almost gone by, to regulate the facts of science, by the supposed dogmas of scripture. Political economy may haply claim to be exempt from the supervision of Christianity, and to be no more subject to its doctrines or its precepts, than the most self-evident arithmetical truth, or mathematical axiom. We must take leave to dispute the assumption. We believe that, without resorting to strained interpretations of New Testament utterances, and without doing violence to the dictates of common sense, it is quite possible, and would be highly advantageous, to submit the process

of public taxation to the test of great Christian principles, and to assimilate that necessary function of civil government, to the spirit of the truth which we profess to have received from heaven. In other words, we can conceive of a magistrate, aiming, even in the adjustment of his financial proceedings, to give full scope and development to the exalted morality which he finds in the gospel. If, for example, He who was born that he might "witness unto the Truth," were formally to draw up a plan for securing to the State, a sufficient pecuniary maintenance, we can easily imagine, that in several important respects, taxation, under His superintendence, would differ very materially from the taxation of modern times.

Details, in the present instance, will not, of course, be looked for—could not, in fact, be appropriately introduced. Christianity, in this department, as well as every other, would leave them to fall into their right places, under broad general principles. Those principles, we apprehend, would be few and simple—nay, we suspect they would all resolve themselves into one. *Equity* as the *substratum*—purpose, amount, and mode, as its several modifications—would, perhaps, comprehend the whole subject as seen in the light of revealed truth. Taxation, in order to coincide with Christianity, must be an embodiment of a soul of fairness—fairness to its own professed object, fairness to the community as a whole, and fairness to each of the interests, classes, and individuals of which the nation is composed.

Civil government owes a duty to itself. Its main care should be to realize the end for which it exists. All its means should be in direct connexion with that end. None of the resources, at its own disposal, should be wasted. Taxes constitute the sinews of its strength—and, like as a man's vitality and energy may be squandered away in mere self-indulgence, leaving him so much the less for the performance of duty, so money, the life-blood of magistracy, may be thrown away upon purposes wholly distinct from, and often opposed to, the primary object of government. And just in proportion as the State is prodigal in its means, for other ends than those it was created to attain, just in the same proportion will it be poor and parsimonious, in reference to its legitimate business. As the sums lost at the gaming-table are withdrawn from trade, so taxes devoted to the bolstering up of separate interests and classes, are either exacted without necessity, or filched from what is due to the protection of life, property, and freedom. Now, Christianity would seem to enjoin a spirit of equity in this matter. The genius of it, if we could imagine it to address itself to magistracy on this question of taxation, would say thus much:—"You exist with a view to the protection of your own subjects—you claim taxes that you may be able to make good your avowed design. See to it, then, that you are fair to your own purpose. Rob it not of means which it requires, merely that this or that irrelevant wish may be gratified. What you take from the subject, take for the fulfilment of your own obligations, not for the advantage of such and such parties. In short, do nothing but what you pretend to do. Tax your people, that they may have the highest amount of protection, and the easiest access to justice—not that a dynasty may be befriended, a throne emblazoned with splendours, or an aristocracy maintained in dignified idleness. You pretend to a certain object—be fair to that object in the charges you fix upon your subjects. God's truth allows neither States nor individuals to 'obtain money under false pretences.'"

Fairness, however, may be observed in fixing the amount of taxation, as well as defining the purposes for which it is levied—and, in this direction, will have respect to the entire community. There may be extravagant methods of attaining ends admitted to be perfectly legitimate in themselves—profuse expenditure when a moderate one might suffice—a want of conscientiousness, and a carelessness of calculation, which, when large sums of money, not our own, are to be dealt with, are not commonly thought disrespectful, even when they wander beyond the landmarks of morality—a contempt, in fine, of those economical maxims and modes of appliance, which in cases of individual development we characterise as dishonesty. Now all funds beyond what are strictly necessary abstracted from the pocket of the community, and applied to sustain the machinery of government, are funds wrongfully diverted from productive channels to an unproductive one. Society is thus defrauded. The proportion of manure, to which money has been likened, necessary to give due fertility to the soil, which is withdrawn from

the purpose to which it is naturally destined, is, in fact, a destruction of just so much produce as its proper application would have added to the whole amount. Civil government is kept up in vigour only by the absorption of so much concentrated labour. Thews, and sinews, and animal spirits, are, ultimately, the materials of which its machinery is constructed. Such resources as are set apart for its maintenance are to be regarded as the equivalent of so much life; and of life, a community, at any given time, has but a limited amount. To draw more largely upon it for ends which are not in themselves reproductive, is doing on a great scale, what he would be guilty of on a small one, who should wantonly lower a patient's strength by periodical blood-letting. Extravagant taxation, reduced to its last precipitate, is so much life annihilated, or, to speak plainly, so much murder—and the modern history of this country, is an awful comment on the remark—war has killed its thousands; taxation its tens of thousands.

But, perhaps, the amount of taxation, however disproportioned to the actual necessities of government, is of less importance than the mode in which it is levied. It may be true that all imposts, direct or indirect, fall in the end upon labour—but it is also true that very much of their pressure depends upon the angle, if so we may describe it, at which they lean upon society. The needle, which may be almost unperceived upon the palm of the hand, may pierce and torture it when presented perpendicularly. The collection of taxes from the seed, cannot be the same in effect as from the produce. Materials, processes, industry, skill, results of all kinds, natural and artificial, may be mulcted so near their original source, by legislative unfairness, as to destroy them altogether. And this appears to be a fault, attaching more or less, to all indirect taxation. Labour should have arrived at its maturity—realized property—before being subjected to the tolls of civil government. The Jewish law, even, which forbade the taking the bird with her eggs, enounces the general principle that we should not destroy good things in their bud. Christianity elaborates the same law from a merely negative into a positive form, and teaches us to foster with care and tenderness the beginnings of good, wherever they are found. We take it, therefore, that taxation, in order to harmonize with the spirit of revealed truth, should be levied with a view only to the real and legitimate objects of civil government—should be limited in amount to the necessities of the case—and in mode should be so direct, as to involve no heedless destruction of property, which, in its final sense, is life.

DR. THOMSON AND HIS WARFARE WITH THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

THE subjoined communication has reached us too late to allow of any lengthened comment. But this is unnecessary. Dr. Thomson's position is so fully and clearly explained, and his claims, or rather the claims of the great cause of which he is the champion, so forcibly urged by Mr. Waddington, as to leave us nothing to say, except to express our sympathy with his views, and especially to direct the attention of all opposed to the monopoly of the Word of God to the practical suggestion at the close of the letter:—

"To the Editor of the Nonconformist."

SIR,—I am much concerned to find that an impression injurious to the commercial credit of the Free-Press Bible Company, has been unintentionally produced by my former letter in the *Nonconformist*. As it has been copied into other papers, it becomes my duty to afford the best possible counteraction. I am sure you will, in common with your brethren of the press, readily allow me the opportunity. The basis of my former remarks I found in an article on "Cheap Bibles" in the *Free Church Magazine* for September. The facts are these:—By the extraordinary exertions of Dr. Adam Thomson (who was brought into the field by Mr. Childs, of Bungay), the Scottish Bible Monopoly was literally abolished. To give full effect to his grand moral achievement, it was necessary to assail the English monopoly. Plans were formed, quietly, and with great care, to bring the validity of the patent to a legal test; and there was every prospect of success, when the patentee voluntarily lowered his prices, and the immediate ill-effects of the monopoly being removed, public attention was diverted from the matter, and the agitation suddenly ceased. Under these circumstances, nothing more could be attempted than to commence Bible printing in Scotland. This was done, and (notwithstanding the difficulties and risks incident to the commencement of an undertaking of this magnitude), for a considerable time the experiment was attended with gratifying success. But of late, the power of the English monopolist has indirectly been put forth with tremendous effect. Aided by the subscriptions of the religious public (unconsciously), systematic efforts have been made to undersell the Free Press Bible Company, and to put their Bibles out of the market. For particulars on this

painful subject, I must refer your readers to the article in the *Free Church Magazine* for September. BY THE SACRIFICE OF THEIR ALL, the family and immediate friends of Dr. Thomson have hitherto sustained the Company; and if the true friends of the Bible and of British freedom can be roused to make a timely and simultaneous effort to effect the needful sale of the Coldstream Bibles, the stock will be relieved, and every demand will be fully and honourably met. A committee to promote this important object has been formed, comprising the names of some of the most distinguished ministers in London, selected from the various religious denominations:—the Church of Scotland, Free Church, Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, and New Connexion. The organization is complete, and it is of the highest respectability. Still, the issuing of a circular is not all that the urgency of the case demands. It is essential to success that earnest, pains-taking, and disinterested friends in all parts of the country should give themselves to the work, without a moment's loss of time. There are many journalists who will render prompt and effective aid. I will be brief in this communication, that, if desirable, I may resume the topic on another occasion. But I cannot close without adding a word in reference to the strong claims of Dr. Thomson on the sympathy and immediate help of every section of the Christian church. For ten years he has laboured most incessantly in this great cause. By night and by day, and in every imaginable way, he has consecrated his energies to the stupendous task. He has travelled thousands of miles—written a host of pamphlets, letters, &c., and in private and in public advocated the question with a moral earnestness and singleness of purpose that carried conviction wherever he came. His work has not been in vain. The Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, writing to him, says:—"There is one satisfaction you cannot fail to enjoy—all must admit that you have been mainly instrumental in producing that lowering of the price of the Bible, which is so intimately connected with the present extraordinary demand for the sacred office."

"Dr. Thomson has need of this sublime 'satisfaction.' The provision made for his old age is entirely gone. The funds of honest industry and enterprise, on the part of his relative connexions, are swept away—and his anxieties, sorrows, and apprehensions, have, since the plans of the English monopolist came into operation, caused him to suffer a living martyrdom beyond description, agonizing and severe. It is a 'satisfaction' that, in consequence of his exertions, the Bible Society should have added to their circulation in two years (compared with an interval of ten) 1,422,343 Bibles or Testaments, not to mention other sales. But will the millions who read the Word of God sit down to enjoy its consolations, and suffer the honoured instrument of this noble work to sink beneath the pressure of care, and to close his days in the bitterness of grief? Science has had her martyrs, and so has literature and its promoters. England suffered Milton, the advocate of unlicensed printing, to die in penury. Scotland would rejoice to have her Burns again to give 'bread,' rather than the monumental 'stone.' Let her look, while she has the time and opportunity, to Adam Thomson, the Bible philanthropist. And if, in glancing over these hurried lines (unworthy of the subject), any generous friend should ask, 'What can I do?' Let him take counsel of his own heart—send by the next post the expression of his views to the suffering emancipator. Let him give an immediate post-office order to Dr. Thomson's committee, meeting at 53, Paternoster-row, for a supply of Coldstream Bibles, to distribute among his own neglected countrymen at home, or (where the want is still great, and more pressing), in the colonies."

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

"9, Surrey-square, November 16th, 1847.

"ERRATUM.—For 'Thomas Bilney,' in my last, read 'William Tyndale.'"

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THE COLONIES.

WE hear a great deal about the march of intellect, and the bitter spirit prevailing in high quarters on the subject of religious toleration; but notwithstanding all the political twaddle on this subject, we have long felt that there is no period of our history when religious intolerance was so rife as it is at this moment in some of our colonies. Let our readers compare the following extract from a despatch addressed by Mr. Huskisson in 1827, to the governor of Jamaica, with some of the despatches of the liberal Lord Grey in 1847, and ask themselves if our colonial policy, as far as religion is concerned, has not rather retrograded than otherwise during the last twenty years.

"I cannot too distinctly impress upon you, that it is the settled purpose of his Majesty's Government to sanction no colonial law which needlessly infringes on the religious liberty of any class of his Majesty's subjects, and you will understand that you are not to assent to any bill imposing any restraint of that nature, unless a clause be inserted for suspending its operation until his Majesty's pleasure be known."—*Hinton's Life of Knibb*.

We earnestly recommend this despatch, as a canon of church government, to the especial notice of the newly-made colonial bishops.

HIGH CHURCHISM.—A tract has recently been circulated in a rural parish of the south, under the superintendence of the Bishop of Oxford, from which we extract the following sentiments:—"Parishioners, remember that when you receive your clergyman, you receive your Saviour! and that whatever he does as your minister—such as administering the holy sacraments, marrying, blessing, visiting, burying, it is not he that does it, it is God Almighty!"

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM—AWAY WITH IT!—The best time to move against an injustice is when an attempt is made to increase the injustice. Here have been the Irish Presbyterians endeavouring to throw the support of their ministers entirely upon Government. Let those who profess the voluntary principle now demand that these impudent claimants be thrown entirely on their own resources. If English Congregationalists do their duty, this paralyzing grant will be refused. If but half a dozen members of Parliament will boldly oppose the next motion for a grant of £35,000 to Irish Protestant Nonconforming ministers, a death-blow will be dealt to a system which is at once "to England a robbery and to Ireland a curse."—*Manchester Times*.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

PONTEFRAC.—On Monday evening week, the deputation held a public meeting at the Town Hall, Pontefract. To the surprise of many in this high-church borough, the Hall was filled with a respectable and intelligent audience, among which were some members of the Town Council, the curate of the parish, one of the masters of the grammar-school, and a considerable number of the Society of Friends. Francis Barker, Esq., presided; supported by Mr. J. Deniston, minister of Knottingley, and Mr. J. Harrop, Independent minister, of Pontefract. A letter was read from the venerable Luke Howard, Esq., of Ackworth, apologizing for his inability to preside over the meeting, as he had intended, in consequence of a sudden attack of illness, and enclosing a five-pound note in proof of his attachment to the principles of the Association. The good cause here was greatly advanced by the arguments and explanations of Mr. Fox, curate of Pontefract, who, in a long and desultory speech, essayed to prove from the Old Testament the authority for the compulsory establishment of religion. He was replied to by Mr. Miall in a calm, dignified, and most convincing manner, carrying with him the great body of the audience; and on a show of hands the good curate (for he is highly respected in the town), was left in a minority of 5 to about 500!

DEWSBURY.—A public meeting to further the objects of this Association was held on Tuesday evening last, in Ebenezer Independent Chapel. This commodious place of worship was filled with a large and respectable audience. The closest and most cordial attention was paid to the facts and arguments adduced by the speakers, and the deepest interest manifested in the proceedings. Messrs. Edward Miall and J. Kingsley, from London, attended as a deputation from the Association, and occupied the principal portion of the time till a late hour with their luminous, powerful, and eloquent statements. The resolutions against all State establishments and State interference in religious matters, and for the formation of a committee to act in connexion with the London Association, were moved and seconded by the above gentlemen, and the Rev. J. Morris, of Morley; S. Oddie, of Ossett; R. Martin, of Heckmondwike; and E. H. Weeks, the pastor of the Chapel, Independent ministers; and the Rev. J. Wynne, New Connexion minister, and Mr. J. Bedford, Primitive Methodist, both of Dewsbury. Matthew Hale, Esq., of Dewsbury, occupied the chair. The resolutions were carried with scarcely a single dissentient, though the meeting was composed of persons connected with all the religious denominations in the town. If all the towns in England take up the Church and State grievance with the same feeling this meeting displayed, the Association will, at no distant time, become "a great fact" in the history of England.—*Leeds Mercury*.

DONCASTER.—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the New Concert-room, High-street, Doncaster, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. Miall and Mr. Kingsley, who attended as a deputation from the Society in London. George Blagden, Esq., of Warmworth, was called to the chair, and after some preliminary observations, introduced Mr. Kingsley to the meeting, who delivered an eloquent and argumentative address. Mr. Miall was the next speaker. He delivered an animated address, laid the case of the Association before the meeting, and called upon them to advance that cause by all the means in their power. Some resolutions, as to the formation of an association, the appointment of officers, &c., were proposed and seconded by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, Unitarian minister, Mr. G. Siddall, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Joseph Marsden, the Rev. G. B. Johnson, Independent minister, &c.; and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT IN BRADFORD.—On Thursday evening week a meeting of members of various Dissenting congregations in Bradford was held in the school-room adjoining Westgate Chapel, for the purpose of forming an anti-state-church association in that town. The meeting was convened by a circular, in which the views of the promoters of the movement were thus expressed:—

The Dissenters of the United Kingdom are everywhere regarding with grave consideration the position they occupy. At no time were they more distinctly summoned to assert and maintain the truth with which they believe themselves to be specially entrusted. Believing that the power of religion is its spirituality, and that a State alliance cannot increase that spirituality, but is, in fact, a combination of religion with the world—believing that such a connexion not only injures religion, but unduly stretches the sphere of Government, destroying on every hand the sympathies of religious freemen, and thus weakening the true influence of the executive power—believing that the tendency of the measures of the day is to enlarge the practical operation of the State-church principle, and to apply it to spheres in which, with a greater show of political justice, it may trench itself more firmly—and believing that it is their duty to exhibit the spirituality of Christ's religion, and that this truth, though it may awaken much obloquy at first, will ultimately prove not only a religious axiom, but a political benefit—those who maintain the supremacy of Christ in his church are convinced that they may no longer remain in inglorious silence, but should proclaim their sentiments at once with the calmness of men who have no personal enemies to indulge, and with the firmness demanded by the authority and importance of their great principles.

The circular bore the signatures of the Rev. Messrs. J. Acworth, LL.D., Walter Scott, J. G. Miall, F. Clowes, H. Dowson, T. Pottenger, J. H. Ryland, R. Ingham, D. Fraser, M.A., L. Saxton, T. Crampton, G. Tindall, and J. Thompson. The meeting was at first but thinly attended, but later in the evening about one hundred persons were present, including nearly all the ministers whose names were appended to the circular. The Rev. Dr. Acworth was called to the chair. The mode of organization to be adopted was a good deal canvassed, in connexion with the present state of the law with regard to affiliated societies for political purposes. At length it was resolved, as a means of obviating any legal difficulty, to appoint a local committee for the town of

Bradford, such committee being considered as forming an integral part of the British Anti-state-church Association. The Rev. Dr. Godwin, who was present, was requested to allow his name to be placed on the committee. The Doctor, however, though favourable to a separation of Church and State, declined to connect himself with this movement. Eventually a committee of twenty-nine gentlemen were appointed, including those ministers of the town who had given in their adhesion to the Anti-state-church Association, and representatives from nearly every Dissenting community in Bradford. Several contributions were handed in, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.—*Bradford Observer*. [The *Leeds Times* observes that this local society includes every minister of the Dissenting denomination in the town and immediate neighbourhood. Among these names is that of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Unitarian minister. Before times the Unitarian ministers have kept aloof from the movements of the Dissenters against the Church.]

LECTURE ON ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AT GRANTHAM.

Mr. J. Barfitt, Independent minister of this town, is engaged in the delivery of a series of lectures on Ecclesiastical History, principally intended for the benefit of the young. The course comprises ten lectures, delivered every alternate Wednesday evening. The third—"The Church in the Fourth Century"—was delivered on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, of which the following is a brief outline:—The first alliance of the Church with the State, or of Christianity with the secular power, commenced with Constantine, in the early part of the fourth century. Of the religious character of this emperor the prevailing opinions are most conflicting. The cause of his embracing Christianity is said to have been the appearance of a miraculous cross in the air, as he was marching towards Rome to attack Maxentius. This fact, however, rests upon grounds open to strong suspicions. On the motives by which he was induced to give his countenance and support to Christianity we are not disposed to speculate. Dr. Paley thinks that he declared on the side of the Christians because they were the strongest party in the divided State. Be it so or not, it is an historical fact, that, at first, he did not regard Christianity as exclusively the true religion—the religion of the ancient Romans he also deemed true and useful; hence his first edict spoke to the point, that *all* should be tolerated, leaving to each individual the liberty of adhering to that which he thought the best. Had Constantine never gone a step beyond this it had been well. In the lapse of time, his views of the nature and excellency of the Christian religion are said to have become more clear and comprehensive; and, perceiving that it alone bore the marks of divine origin, he proceeded to employ the whole force of his authority in the abolition of the ancient superstitions. All religions now, save that of Christ, became the objects of his aversion. Laws and edicts sufficiently proclaimed it, until at length no religion whatever was tolerated but the Christian. The heathen temples were destroyed, and sacrifices prohibited. As yet, however, no material change or alteration had taken place in the constitution of the Church. No sooner, however, had Christianity been thus exclusively taken into royal favour, than, as the necessary consequence of the alliance, Constantine set about remodelling the whole constitution of the Church. The right of the people in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs was taken away; new orders of clergy were introduced; pagan rites were imitated; in a word, all was modelled upon the maxim of State-policy—so that, according to Mosheim, "at the close of the fourth century, there remained no more than a mere shadow of the ancient government of the Church." Thus originated "Church Establishments," which, from the beginning, have been the mere creatures of successive rulers. Whatever might have been the state of religion—whatever signs of the decay of piety in some Churches—the union adverted to must be regarded as the grand source of those calamities which have subsequently rolled in upon the church of God! From this period may be dated the rise of 'the man of sin,' in his strength and vigour. To the scattered elements of the Papal power, this alliance gave form and being; and from the day in which the alliance of Christianity with secular Governments was ratified, down to the present period, unhallowed jealousies, the alienation of man from man, national feuds, intolerant edicts, proscriptions, and all the heart-rending scenes of violence and blood, have been the natural consequences. We may be accused of speaking too severely; but we feel the ground on which we stand: it trembles not. Upon the page of history, the actual working of civil establishments of religion is written as with a sunbeam in characters of an indelible hue; and when the records of time shall be unrolled in the light of eternity, and before the piercing eye of Omniscience, the history in question, like the roll of the prophet, will be seen written 'within and without, with lamentations, and mourning, and woe.' These sentiments are in unison with those enunciated by the Anti-state-church Society—an organization fast rising into manhood, and bringing over to its purpose the wise and good of all parties. It makes war upon no sect; neither is it the antagonist of any particular form of Church policy. Its one aim is, the liberation of Christianity from all State alliance and control. In this single purpose we wish it God-speed."

ELECTION OF A BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—The *congé d'elire*, or permission to elect a bishop, arrived in Manchester yesterday. It is probable that a chapter will be assembled next Wednesday, and go through the formalities of election. The consecration of the Rev. Prince Lee, M.A., the Bishop (elect) of Manchester, will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. It was expected that the ceremony would have been performed by the Archbishop of York, but owing to the unexpected demise of that prelate, the proceedings will be conducted by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Oxford.—*Manchester Times*.

DISAGREEMENTS IN ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A paper was placed in the pews of this church last Sunday, to the following effect:—

NOTICE.—Whereas Mr. Alexander Chisol, late assistant-curate of this parish, having joined certain schismatics and sectarians, generally called Romanists, and being, thereby, *ipso facto* deprived, for the present, of all the spiritual functions of holy orders, and excommunicated from the Church of England; and whereas the said Mr. Alexander Chisol has been circulating letters, and otherwise tampering with the faith of certain of the parishioners, endeavouring to induce them to join him in the sinful act of schism and apostasy, it is my duty, as the parish priest, to warn the parishioners and all other faithful members of the Church, and they are hereby warned, against holding any intercourse by letter, speech, or otherwise, on spiritual matters, with the said Mr. Alexander Chisol, until such time as he may be restored to the communion of the Church. The rule of Holy Scripture and the Church is, that the faithful should not hold communion with schismatics and apostates, according to the precept of our Lord:—"If he shall neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." (St. Matthew xviii. 17.)

The parishioners are also requested to notice, that the school-room of St. Barnabas (in addition to the present services of Sunday) will be opened on Friday evenings, at seven o'clock, for an evening service.

A plain lecture will be delivered by the Rev. William Bennett, for the benefit of the poor, and those who seek religious instruction. The subject of the lecture will turn upon the peculiar features of the Church of England, as opposed to Dissent and the schismatic communion of Rome, called forth by the conduct of the late curate. To commence next Friday, the 19th of November.

WILLIAM J. E. BENNETT, M.A.,
Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's.

St. Paul's, 23rd Sunday after Trinity, 1847.

THE SABBATH ALLIANCE.—On Monday week a meeting was held in Edinburgh—Sir A. Agnew in the chair—the preliminary steps taken, and a committee appointed to ensure the establishment of an institution, to be called the "Sabbath Alliance." Of its constitution the *Scottish Press* says:—"So far as the first, second, and third resolutions are concerned, all is unexceptionable. These have reference to its name, its basis, the fourth commandment, and the diffusion of scriptural views on the subject by means of the press, tracts, lectures, &c. This is safe ground, and ground on which all the friends of the Sabbath, of whatever denomination, may rally. But then the resolutions that follow, at least some of them, pledge the Alliance to the taking of steps to oppose and prevent various forms of Sabbath desecration, without the slightest allusion to the character of the means to be employed for this purpose; so that they open a door for the discussion of measures which, if carried, would break up the association, or even if occasionally agitated, would paralyze its strength." In consequence of this attempt to renew the agitation against Sunday trains on Scotch railways, the *Scotsman* has threatened to publish the names and addresses of those ladies and gentlemen who habitually proceed in their carriages to attend divine worship at the Free Church where Dr. Candlish preaches.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—THE HEBREW CHAIR.—Lord Robertson has refused the interdict craved by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and the town council have lost no time in inducing Mr. McDouall. As the Lord Ordinary, however, is of opinion that the tests must be signed, the Presbytery have determined to bring the case before the First Division of the Court of Session. Should they prove successful in ousting Mr. McDouall, the town council are determined that the whole of the professors shall sign the formula. The induction, or attempted induction, of the new Professor of Hebrew was to-day (Nov. 8) the occasion of a "scene" at the University. After the announcement on Saturday that Lord Robertson would grant no interdict, the magistrates requested that a meeting of the *Senatus Academicus* should be called at ten o'clock to-day, for the purpose of induction. At that hour, accordingly, the senators met, and the Lord Provost, accompanied by the professor elect and the college committee of the town council, made their appearance, on which, on the motion of Principal Lee, strangers and reporters were ordered to withdraw. In substance the after proceedings were as follow:—The Provost introduced Mr. McDouall as the new professor of Hebrew. Principal Lee said that sufficient time had not been allowed for the senators to consider the matter; and on ascertaining that Mr. McDouall had not subscribed the tests, he had a protest against his induction. Provost Black stated that election by the town council was equivalent to induction, and that the latter, as hitherto observed, was merely a formal act of courtesy, and consisted in the simple introduction of a professor elect to his future brethren. Against this view a law professor took another protest. The Provost and magistrates then retired.—*Daily News.* We understand that a reclaiming note against Lord Robertson's interlocutor in this case, for the Presbytery of Edinburgh, was boxed in the First Division of the Court of Session on Friday, which is on the roll to be moved to-day (Saturday), when it will be placed on the summer roll, and the day fixed for the discussion. We understand farther that a note of suspension and interdict was yesterday evening presented, at the instance of the minority of the town council and the majority of the *Senatus Academicus* of the University, against Mr. McDouall teaching his class.—*Scottish Press.*

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—The Propaganda has already made a decree to the effect, that the eight vicariates shall be forthwith changed into eight bishoprics, and the vicars-apostolic be changed into bishops of these respective dioceses. After mature deliberation, it has been resolved not to assume the names of the old sees, but to avoid a course which, without strengthening the position of the church in any conceivable respect, might lead to sundry inconvenient consequences. Thus, in future, the London vicariate is to be the Archbishop of Westminster; and, for a time at least, the bishops of the other seven sees are to be his suffragans, with the following titles:—

Western District ..	Bishopric of Plymouth.
Eastern do. ..	Northampton.
Central do. ..	Birmingham.
Lancashire do. ..	Liverpool.
Wales do. ..	Newport.
Yorkshire do. ..	Leeds.
Northern do. ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

These things the Sacred Congregation has decreed—reserving to a future occasion all questions of detail, as well as a contemplated increase in the number of bishoprics, and possibly of archbishoprics also. Moreover, the decree even to this extent, though made, has not yet passed through the latest necessary formalities,

and is at present a resolution only, not a complete act. As to the filling up of the sees, it is obvious, from what we have stated, that no difficulty arose in the greater part of the dioceses. Dr. Ullathorne is to be the Bishop of Plymouth; Dr. Wareing, of Northampton; Dr. Brown, of Liverpool, with Dr. Sharples, as his coadjutor; Dr. T. J. Brown, of Newport; Dr. Briggs, of Leeds; and Dr. Riddell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. About two sees only does there appear to be any doubt. The London vicariate, left vacant by the death of the late lamented Dr. Griffiths, had to be filled up, and since a change was also contemplated in the central district, it was thought proper, as a mark of respect, to offer the new archbishopric to the senior bishop of that district—Dr. Walsh. Dr. Wiseman was appointed for Birmingham. We understand, that on hearing the first rumour of this appointment, Dr. Walsh immediately wrote in the most energetic manner to Rome, to decline the honour intended him, alleging—what all deeply regret—the broken state of his health, and his increasing years and infirmities. What occurs to every one is the probability that Dr. Wiseman would be made archbishop, and that a coadjutor would be given to Dr. Walsh in Birmingham. Against this probability, however, is to be set a rumour that has reached us from two or three quarters—and which we give merely as a rumour, with very great distrust—that Dr. Wiseman was to be left, at all events, in the less responsible see of Birmingham, in order in due time to remove him to the head quarters of the church, to higher dignity, and to more extensive superintendence over the affairs of the English church.—*Tablet.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.—The following is the summary of the Roman Catholic clergy, places of worship, &c., in Ireland, according to the *Catholic Directory* for 1847—all of them maintained without State aid, with the single exception of the Parliamentary grant to Maynooth College:—

Archbishops	4	Chapels	2305
Bishops	24	Colleges	25
Parish Priests	1013	Convents	59
Curates	1394	Nunneries	93
Priests (regulars) say	300	Monasteries	48
Total Clergy	2735		

BISHOP PHILLIPOTS AND THE MAIDEN TRACTARIAN LADIES.—HENNOCK.—This unfortunate parish hath been placed in a strait through the death of its late pious Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Turner. The patronage of the living is vested in a Cornish gentleman, who hath, it is reported, a son training for the business of the Church. In the meantime, as the lad is not yet old enough to take orders, the father presents the living to a respectable Tractarian divine of Christow, Woolcombe by name. This reverend gentleman, the parishioners fancy, only holds the living for a limited term—till the patron's boy grows up to be big enough to take it. The reverend gentleman appears to have had some difficulty in suiting himself with a curate. His tender of wages was a very low figure, and "none but a Tractarian need apply" the condition, as the Hennock people aver, but, we must hope, most erroneously aver. In the parish there are certain elderly ladies of maiden names and habits, who are out-and-out Puseyite. When the Bishop was confirming the other day, they got him over to their residence, and worshipped the old gentleman—they actually strewed flowers in his path from the carriage way to the house. Our right reverend lord was in a considerable state of excellent spirits at the unexpected honour. Flattered and feted by the mature maidens, the old gentleman revelled beneath their tender and assiduous devotions to his apostolic office. He heard the story of the destitution of Hennock, and how they wanted a resident priest. He promised to send them one. Sunday comes, and with it the new parson—a regular out-and-out Tractarian—worse than Ingle (not "Jingle," as erroneously pronounced), of St. Olave. Rodwell Roper and Ingle (not Jingle), rolled into one concentrated type of the new school, could not be more intensely Tractarian. On the Sunday morning he gave them a sermon on *Apostolical Succession*. At the conclusion of the sermon he bustles off like a man in great haste, to change himself for the offertory, rushes to the communion table ("altar"—as they call it), and proceeds to deliver himself of the offertory sentences. The people will not stand this—they go out. The maiden ladies remonstrate, but stern words and angry looks are of no avail—the people declare they will not submit to priestcraft. In the afternoon, *Baptismal Regeneration* was the topic, and with it a farrago of nonsense touching the ordinances of the Church, so as no Protestant person could listen to with common patience. The people of Hennock declare they will not submit to this state of things—they will leave the Church unless they get a pious Protestant minister.—*Western Times.*

DISSENT IN PRUSSIA.—The movement excited by the measures of the Magdeburg Consistory against Uhlisch is extending on all hands, showing itself in declarations of dissent, in the organization of free churches, and in collections on behalf of Uhlisch or other ministers threatened in like manner with deprivation. The funds collected at Magdeburg already represent an annual revenue of four or five thousand thalers. A Councillor of State has given one thousand, and a widow has bequeathed ten thousand. The Catholic Dissenters and Friends of Light at Halle joined themselves, on the 3rd of October, into a United Free Christian Church. This church maintains worship on Sunday, Baptism, Confirmation, the Supper, and the benediction in marriage, repudiating confessions of faith, and not resting on the Bible only, but also upon other literary monuments, and upon history and nature at large. The distinction of Confession Churches, they say, is opposed to the spirit of Christianity; the ministry of the Word has nothing exclusive; the congregation is sovereign; and, along with religious meetings, there will be others convened for purposes of general utility and beneficence. The pastor of the new church is M. Giése, already pastor of the Catholic Dissenters.—*Christian Record.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, we are assured, is the most thin-skinned man in existence, and that he has been more than once made seriously ill by remarks upon him in the newspapers. He has recently been suffering

from indisposition. Whether this attack sprang from the same cause we cannot say, but a witty clergyman in his diocese being asked, last week, what had been the matter with his bishop, replied, "Oh! nothing but indigestion, from having taken too much Harvey's sauce."—*Liverpool Albion.*

NEWS.—We may mention that Mr. D'Israeli and all his little strength may be looked for on the "Liberal" side of the question [relative to the admission of Jews into Parliament]—even, it is said, to the separation of Church and State. This main question is to be introduced, it is said, by Mr. W. J. Fox, in his full strength. (1) —*Record.*

THE EFFECTS OF UNION.—The Sunday-school Union of Bolton (says a correspondent), which comprises fourteen schools, has lately achieved a great work in opening a public reading-room for teachers and scholars of all denominations, and the public in general. A room, formerly occupied by the Operative Conservatives, was taken, and in fourteen days 200 members were enrolled. The room was painted and fitted up with every convenience, and opened, in less than five weeks from the starting—on the 16th of October. The room is in a good part of Bolton, affording accommodation for upwards of fifty reading at once. The papers, weekly and daily, number twenty-six, amongst which are the "Nonconformist," "Patriot," "Witness," "Watchman," "Wesleyan," "Leeds Mercury," &c. The magazines amount to twenty-four—the quarterlies to two. The charges are, per quarter, 9d. scholars, 1s. teachers, 1s. 6d. others, or a penny per hour. Honorary members 10s. per year. The income is after he rate of £60 to £70 per annum, and is more than sufficient for all the expenses at present current. Any surplus is to be set aside for a reference library; and no doubt, when trade revives, the friends of Sunday-schools will be found ready to help the cause.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—A grand demonstration in favour of a sound and comprehensive sanitary bill, under the auspices of the following associations,—Health of Towns, National Philanthropic, Health of London, City and Liberty of Westminster, and the Working Men's, was held on Monday evening, in the large room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern. There was a moderately full attendance, between 600 and 800 persons being assembled in the body of the room; and on the platform, besides the chairman, B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., there were present:—Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Lushington, M.P.; Mr. C. Cochrane, Dr. Ellerman, Dr. Gavin, Dr. Gowerly, and several other of the most influential members of the various sanitary associations of the metropolis. Letters regretting that absence from England, illness, important business, or other causes, prevented their attendance, were read from Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; Baron L. Rothschild, M.P.; Mr. Wakley, M.P.; Sir W. Clay, M.P.; Lord D. Stuart, M.P.; Sir B. Hall, M.P.; all, however, expressing their desire to forward the objects of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. C. Cochrane, Mr. George, Mr. Rogers, Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., and other gentlemen, in effective speeches, urging arguments and facts in proof of the need of sanitary reform. Mr. Cochrane said:—

It had been ascertained that from 12,000, to 13,000 deaths occurred in the metropolis annually from imperfect sanitary regulations; there were also from 100,000 to 200,000 people in London thrown on a bed of sickness from the same cause. Throughout the whole country he found, from investigation, that 60,000 persons died, and 1,600,000 were rendered ill every year, from the want of sanitary reform; and this state of things involved the nation in a loss of £14,000,000 annually, in consequence of the persons thus suffering and dying being unable to earn their own livelihood by their own exertions, and thus also contribute to the wealth of the State; as well as the cost arising from their sickness and death. The Government had had to contend with corrupt monopolists and municipal authorities, and they required the strong aid of the people. The opposition of the City of London, and the parochial authorities of the metropolis, had obliged them to withdraw that part of their sanitary bill which applied to London. He was, however, delighted to find that the bill which the Government was about to bring forward would be a comprehensive and excellent measure.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:—

That the drainage and sewerage of the metropolis are very insufficient, the cleansing of the streets exceedingly imperfect, the supply of water lamentably deficient in quantity, and bad in quality; that the practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living produces great demoralization, and grossly violates the sanctity of the grave; that these, amongst other evils, entail enormous and unnecessary expense upon the people, and lead to a great deterioration of health and fearful destruction of life. That this meeting deplores the apathy generally evinced by the public relative to the evils referred to in the preceding resolution, as well as the absence of an uniform law which would enable the Government to exercise an efficient control over local administrative bodies; and that this meeting pledges itself to support the Government in any efforts made by it to pass a sound and comprehensive sanitary measure.

GREAT INCREASE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—Every month brings fresh intelligence from the coast of Africa of the increased activity of the slave trade. It is reported to be five times more active than last year, in consequence of the increased demand for the product of Cuba and Brazil. One thing is now proved, namely, that the increased squadron of cruisers on the coast have failed to put down the dreadful traffic, and that new measures are to be resorted to for that purpose.—*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

ETHERISATION SUPERSEDED.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has, in the trichloride of formyle, discovered an agent which more rapidly, pleasantly, and without communicating any offensive odour to the clothes of the patient, produce entire insensibility. No inhaler or instrument of any kind is necessary. A few drops put on a handkerchief and thus applied to the mouth and nostrils produce the desired effect in a few seconds. Last week Professor Simpson brought his discovery before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.

GLUT OF FISH.—Billingsgate-market was on Saturday completely glutted with a supply of soles and herrings. At such a low rate were these fish sold that the dealers were retailing herrings at twenty a groat, and good sized soles at 1d. the pair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.
IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—Being informed by some religious friends in London, that a person of the name of "Evans" is collecting, in the metropolis and its vicinity, towards the Independent Chapel at Holywell, Flint, North Wales, in which I officiate as a minister, stating that he is appointed to collect instead of the minister, I think it but right publicly to state, through the medium of your paper—and that agreeably to the wish of those friends who apprised me of the fact—the following things:—First, That no such person has been appointed, either by myself, or the church over which I preside. Secondly, That there is no debt on the chapel in which I preach. Hence the Christian public are left to draw their own conclusions.

I am, dear Sir,
D. W. JONES, Minister.

Holywell, Nov. 10th, 1847.

THE CHOLERA.—It having been notified in the leading article of the *Sun* newspaper of the 11th inst. that a case of cholera had exhibited itself at Falmouth, on board a vessel from the Black Sea, we are requested by our correspondent of that port most unequivocally to contradict the statement, and to assert not only that nothing of the kind has occurred, but that no epidemic whatever prevails in the neighbourhood, notwithstanding the large influx of strangers by recent arrivals. No vessel has been subjected to quarantine through contagious sickness, and only a few, not being provided with clean bills of health, have been placed under temporary restraint. We are also enabled to state that there is no foundation whatever for a report which we took from the German papers, that the cholera had reached Copenhagen, and had become so general that the theatre was closed in consequence of all the performers being attacked. They were suffering from nothing more formidable than influenza (*La Grippe*).—*Times*.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—A melancholy suicide occurred in the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, on Thursday last. The unfortunate gentleman was Mr. Nelson, formerly connected with the Relief body, but at the time pastor of the *quoad sacra* parish of Patna. He had been observed to be in rather low spirits for the last week or two, and had been missing for a couple of days. On the day mentioned, he was discovered in a wood, near the village of Straiton, suspended from a tree. The unfortunate gentleman had been dead for a considerable time.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHRISTIAN FOR JAMAICA.—This vessel left Greenock, on Friday last, at one o'clock. Besides a valuable cargo, she had on board eight cabin passengers; among whom were the Revs. Messrs. Winton and Scott, with their wives. These gentlemen go out as missionaries to supply two vacant stations belonging to the United Presbyterian Church.—*Patriot*.

A GRADUATED PROPERTY-TAX.—A meeting, presided over by the mayor, was held on Friday, at Portsea, to consider what steps should be taken respecting the income-tax. Messrs. Shepherd, Slight, Batchelor, Rolph, T. Hoskins, and Hogg addressed and severely detailed the many instances in which this "odious, iniquitous, vexatious, and oppressive tax" was carried out. The speakers were not opposed to the tax itself, as the ways and means must be found; but it was the mode of collection that was objected to by all; and resolutions were passed to the effect that a memorial to the government should be presented in favour of a graduated property-tax, with a statement of the grievances complained of, and, if necessary, to be followed by a petition to the House of Commons. Mr. F. T. Baring, M.P. for the borough, was present, and having been called on by part of the meeting, said he could give no opinion on the grievances complained of until he had heard both sides of the question. To drag such an immense population as that of Portsmouth to Fareham, to appeal against income-tax surcharges, was monstrous—Fareham should come to Portsmouth. He would support the petition to get rid of the evils in the collection, but feared the other evils complained of were concomitant parts, and the nature of the tax itself, and not to be got rid of. It was now the law, and if the government required the tax to be continued, he could not be one to refuse it. He could not hold out any expectation of its being abolished; on the contrary, looking at the present state of the country, he thought it might require to be increased. The hon. gentleman did not see how they were to get out of the dilemma. The income of many people could not be got at without the inquisitorial part of the act. If the tax was to be made a permanent one, he should first require a great alteration, and could not allow that the income gained by the sweat of the brow should be taxed equally with real property.—Mr. Compton, M.P., followed, and shortly stated that he would gladly go hand in hand with his right hon. friend the member for Portsmouth.

ARDILL v. O'CONNOR.—We understand that Mr. Ardill, of Leeds, has given Mr. O'Connor notice of his intention to institute an action against the hon. member for Nottingham, for certain libels uttered in the Hall of Science, and published in the *Star*.—*Manchester Examiner*.

COMPLETION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER.—After months of labour in laying the wires, a thorough communication was on Monday effected between London, Liverpool, and Manchester, from the company's temporary offices, in Seymour-street, Euston-square. Messages and the state of the money markets were interchanged between the three places. The delay in completing the through communication has principally arisen from the difficulty in fixing the wires through the Watford tunnel, where the men have been employed day and night. The communication is at present carried *via* Rugby to Nantanton, and thence parallel with the railways to Manchester and Liverpool; but the wires are being rapidly strung up from Rugby, and thence *via* the Trent Valley Railway to Manchester, as well as from Rugby to Birmingham and from Birmingham to Gloucester. The communication will be forthwith carried to the central station now erecting in Lothbury.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STROUD.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., Mr. Thomas Nicholas, late of the Lancashire Independent College, was set apart to the office of the ministry, at the Old Chapel, Stroud. Samuel Davidson, LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature, and Robert Vaughan, D.D., President and Professor of Theology of the Lancashire Independent College, took the more prominent parts of the services. Mr. W. Wheeler, minister, of Stroud, asked some questions to elicit Mr. Nicholas's views on vital points in theology, church government, &c. The following ministers conducted the devotional parts of the solemnities:—Messrs. Benjamin Backhouse, of Rodborough; Richard Knill, of Wotton; T. Maund, of Stonehouse; W. Lewis, of Frampton; B. O. Bendall, of Kingswood;—Butterworth, of Hanley;—Room, missionary; J. Hyatt, of Gloucester; William Winlaw, of Wellington; E. Bewley, of Cirencester; B. Parsons, of Ebley. In order not to make the services of Thursday inconveniently long (when the evening was occupied in delivering the charge alone), "the sermon to the people" was delayed to the following Sabbath evening, when it was preached by Mr. Richard Knill, of Wotton, to a crowded audience. In the afternoon, before this sermon, the church from Bedford-street, which branched off from the Old Chapel in 1837, joined us in a united communion, when Mr. John Burder, A.M., of Bristol, and formerly pastor of both churches successively, presided. On Thursday an excellent dinner and tea were provided by the ladies of the congregation, for ministers and friends from a distance.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Bristol College, (previously of the Baptist Academy, Haverfordwest), has accepted of the most cordial and unanimous invitation of the first Baptist Church, Shrewsbury, and will enter upon the Pastorate the last Sabbath in November, with the most encouraging prospects of success.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Miall preached in the Baptist Chapel, Halifax, on Sunday morning, and at Square Chapel in the evening, to crowded congregations.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SQUARE CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The call presented by the church at this place to Mr. Enoch Mellor, of the Lancashire Independent College, has been accepted, and last Sabbath Mr. Mellor occupied the pulpit morning and afternoon. His collegiate term does not expire until Midsummer next.

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—The Free Church College, Edinburgh, was opened yesterday afternoon week. At that hour the Presbytery-hall, where Dr. Cunningham was to deliver the opening lecture, and the lobby, were crowded, and, in consequence, the meeting adjourned to St. Luke's Church, which was quickly filled in every part. Dr. Cunningham, principal and professor of theology in the new college, addressed the students for nearly an hour and a half, alluding, in a very feeling manner, to the lamented death of Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Candlish, owing to the lamented death of Mr. Stewart, who had been appointed his successor as pastor of Free St. George's, has, it is understood, intimated his intention not to enter upon his professional duties in the new college during the present session, in order that he may be enabled to attend to the interests of his former congregation. This arrangement has been agreed to by the College Committee.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—On Wednesday week, about 300 of that religious body known as the "Plymouth Brethren," assembled in Exeter, from Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, for two days' devotional exercise. The first day's devotional proceedings were confined to the members. On the second day the public were admitted. The principal speakers were Mr. Darby, Mr. Chapman (of Barnstaple), Mr. Harris, Sir A. Campbell, and Mr. Wigram.—*West Briton*.

THE SYNOD HALL OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Queen-street, Edinburgh, was formally opened on Tuesday evening. Mr. James Kirkwood, Moderator of the Synod, presided. An address was delivered by Dr. Robson of Glasgow, "On the duty of the United Church seeking to set a higher standard of spirituality and Christian efficiency;" another, by Mr. Symington, Edinburgh, "On the necessity of the Holy Spirit's influences for the success of our missionary operations abroad;" and a third address was delivered by Mr. Somerville, "On the evangelization of the heathen world."

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE was opened on Tuesday, at two o'clock. At that hour, the Presbytery Hall, where Dr. Cunningham was to deliver the opening lecture, and the lobby of the New College, were crowded to overflowing, and, in consequence, the meeting adjourned to St. Luke's Church, which was soon filled. After prayer, Dr. Cunningham, principal and professor of theology in the New College, addressed an earnest and impressive discourse to the students, which occupied nearly an hour and a half in the delivery, and, after benediction, the meeting broke up.

OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-ROOM, AT ROMFORD.—On Tuesday, a very neat, spacious, and commodious chapel and school-room, erected by public subscriptions, aided by the Essex Congregational Board, was opened for divine worship, in Collier-row-lane, Romford. In the forenoon, an excellent sermon was preached by Mr. R. Bowman, of Chelmsford, and in the afternoon, Mr. Joseph Morrison, jun., was ordained to the pastoral office over the church lately worshipping in a room adjoining the Corn Exchange. The attendance of ministers, both Independents and Baptists, mostly connected with this county, was abundant, and the congregations filled the place. The collection amounted to nearly £23.

REVIVAL OF CHARTIST AGITATION.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the National-hall, Holborn, for the purpose of renewing the Chartist agitation, and adopting measures to cause the Charter to be made the law of the land. Mr. Thomas Cooper was called to the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. Lovett, Neesom, Moore, O'Brien, Watson, and other prominent leaders of the Radical cause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The loan of 250,000,000 francs was adjudicated on Wednesday morning. The room in the Finance Minister's official residence was crowded to excess; the Minister took his seat at noon, at the head of a table, and laid upon it a sealed paper, stating the minimum price that he would accept. Baron James de Rothschild laid upon the table a sealed tender; there was a pause of half an hour; no other tender was made, and the Baron's paper was opened. It offered to provide the money in the instalments stipulated (in round numbers, at 10,000,000 francs a month for two years) at the price of 75 francs 25 centimes. Stating that this price exceeded the minimum fixed by himself, the Minister declared M. de Rothschild's tender to be accepted. On the Bourse, the same afternoon, the loan opened at 76 francs 90 centimes, and closed 15 centimes above that price.

A Reform banquet was held at Line on Sunday. The guests numbered eleven hundred; among them Mr. Odilon Barrot, and seven other deputies of the "Gauche." The first toast in the list was "Electoral and Parliamentary Reform;" to this M. Barrot and his colleagues insisted upon adding, "and to the truth and sincerity of the institutions of July." The majority were indignant at the proposal, as signifying approval of the *Royal* part of that settlement in 1830; and much confusion ensued. At length M. Barrot and his few supporters withdrew; the Chairman, M. St. Leger, also resigning his functions, and retiring with about fifty of the company. A still larger body, however, remained to dine. They elected M. Bonte Pollet, the Radical lawyer and deputy, and principal writer in the *Réforme*, into the vacant chair; and became exceedingly democratic, breaking up with the "Marseillaise."

A Reform banquet has also been held at Avesne in spite of the paltry opposition of Government. The sub-prefect, by order of the minister of the interior, refused to give the usual permission to hold the meeting in the public hall of the place; whereupon a private individual, an elector of the arrondissement, gave the use of his chateau and pleasure-grounds for the purpose, destroyed the trees and disfigured the plantation, to erect a temporary building, which was rapidly run up in carpentry. Upon this the authorities of the place gave notice that they would cause it to be pulled down, on the pretext of danger of fire, but before they could obtain the aid of the engineers and artillery to carry this measure into effect the meeting took place. The toast to the King was given, but with so many reserves, and so much management, and with so careful an abstinence of all mention of Louis Philippe by name, that the proceeding has only rendered the invincible character of the popular repugnance still more strikingly apparent.

A highly important resolution was adopted by the Council-General of Paris on Friday last, by a majority of 25 to 10. It is to the following effect:—

Whereas an experience of sixteen years has disclosed serious imperfections in the electoral law of the 19th of April, 1831, and demonstrated the necessity and urgency of modifying several of its enactments, the Council expresses a wish that the Government and the Chambers should attend with solicitude to the revision of that law at the next legislative session.

This resolution was strenuously resisted by Count Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine, who contended, in the name of the Minister of the Interior, that the expression of such a desire was not within the powers of the Council-General. Four members abstained from voting.

Meanwhile, the Government is unremitting in its preparations for any more forcible demonstration on the part of the Radicals: the *Réforme* states that 1,850 pieces of artillery, intended for the armament of the detached forts round Paris, are stored in the Castle of Vincennes and in the fort of Alfort.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Legislative Chambers were opened yesterday week, by King Leopold in person. The royal speech contains nothing very striking. It mentions the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with the King of Naples, and the efforts of the Government to enlarge the external outlets for Belgian commerce. A postal convention has been concluded with France, on the basis of reduced rates. The attention of the Chamber is directed to internal subjects; and as the ordinary resources of the Treasury are insufficient, extraordinary provision will have to be made by the Legislature. The King, who appeared on horseback, was well received, both in going and returning.

SWITZERLAND.

The first shedding of blood took place on the 3rd inst. Offensive operations were commenced by one of the leagued cantons. On the night of Wednesday, the 3rd (twenty-four hours before hostilities had been decreed by the Diet), a body of infantry and artillery of Uri and Lucerne, commanded by M. Vincent Muller, one of the deputies of Uri in the Diet, marched to the summit of St. Gothard and arrived at the monastery on the morning of the 4th. This was on the confines of the canton of Ticino, where a convoy of arms and ammunition, *en route* for the cantons of the League, had been seized some time since. The monastery having been occupied by a portion of the division the remainder descended in the Tessinese territory, as far as Airolo, the first village of the Levantine. They there encountered a company of Tessinese carabinieri, who were speedily reinforced by numerous volunteers from the surrounding country. A conflict, it is said, took place, in which several were killed on each side. Among those killed of the invading party were Major Arnold, of Schwyz, and Lieutenant Balthazar, of Lucerne, two officers of artillery. Lieutenant Muheim, of Uri, a near relative of the deputy, representing the canton in the Diet, was dangerously wounded. The troops of Ticino, which had advanced in all haste from Lugano and Bellinzona to repel the unexpected aggression of their neighbours, were to attack, on the 8th, the passage of St. Gothard. Letters from Berne, of the 10th, announce that the Tessinese had retaken the monastery of St. Gothard.

The French Government received, on Saturday, in-

telligence that civil war had actually commenced in Switzerland. The *Journal de l'Ain*, of the 12th instant, announces that the bombardment of Friburg had begun. The firing was distinctly heard on the French frontier. In corroboration of these statements our own (*Times*) correspondence from Berne, of the 11th inst., announces that the general staff marched out of that city at noon of that day. Some authentic intelligence will probably be found in our Postscript.

The Vaudois troops were to have occupied the districts of Rue, Romont, and Bulle, on the 10th. In these districts the Federal party predominates, and no opposition was expected. The Bernese troops were to have occupied Morat, another Protestant district of Friburg, and to have established communications with the other divisions of the Federal army.

The following summary of the actual state of the hostile forces is given by the *Bâle Gazette* of the 11th:—"The attack on Friburg will not commence before the 15th or 16th. It is said that the Bâle artillery will begin the attack on the side of Murten: orders have been given to this effect. At Lucerne no offensive movement has, as yet, taken place on this frontier. The troops all stand ready armed. It was said on the 10th at Zurich, that the Lucernese troops, who had started from the bridge of Giliak, had attacked and taken prisoners a post of the Zurich carabineers, who were at Klein Dieswyl, at the extremity of Freyenamt, towards Lucerne and Zug. In Zug and Schwyz the bridge of Sihl had been set on fire, and three arches destroyed.

The French, Spanish, and Irish students at the seminary of Friburg, had been conducted in safety to Berne. The markets of Zurich and Argau have been closed against the inhabitants of the cantons of the League. As the latter depend on these chiefly for their subsistence, it was expected that the imperious necessity for food would reduce some of them to submission, even before any other hostile measures should be resorted to.

The King of Prussia had protested against the occupation of the canton of Neuchâtel by the Federal troops.

America had, it was said, offered to advance three million francs to the Diet at the usual rate of interest. The Diet has contracted a loan at Frankfurt at the rate of seven per cent. The German journals contain reports of skirmishes in different parts of Switzerland. Lieutenant-Colonel Aufdermaur, of Schwyz, commander of the first battalion of the Landsturm, was found assassinated in his bed at Lachen on the evening of the 8th.

ITALY.

Accounts from Modena of the 7th inst. state that the Modenese troops entered the territory of Fivizzano on the 4th inst. It will be recollected that this is a portion of the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which, by the terms of the treaty of Vienna, pass to the Duke of Modena on the succession of the Grand Duke to the dukedom of Lucca. The inhabitants of Fivizzano had protested against being handed over to the Duke of Modena, whose authority they detest. On the invitation of the Duke of Modena, the Austrian troops had entered the Modenese states in order to leave the troops of the Duke free to act against Fivizzano.

Accounts from Rome of the 8th state that the Earl of Minto arrived in that city on the 3rd. His popularity was very great. On the evening of the 6th instant he was complimented with a serenade in front of his hotel. Not having yet been received by the Pope, Lord Minto had paid no formal visits.

A popular demonstration was made on the 5th in favour of the continuance of Cardinal Ferretti, who had expressed his intention to retire, in office. The cardinal addressed the people, and assured them that, though anxious for retirement, he would remain in office for the present, and would not quit it as long as he considered his continuance in the administration of affairs of advantage to his country.

Advices from Genoa bring reports of one of the most magnificent popular ovations of which that city has been the theatre for a long series of years. The reforms recently made in the administration of the state by King Charles Albert have filled the entire population of Piedmont with enthusiasm, and their gratitude almost amounts to delirium. The journey of the King from Turin to Genoa was one continued triumph. "All the letters and all persons of intelligence arriving here," says the Roman correspondent of the *Times*, "from Turin speak with respect, esteem, and hope of the King of Sardinia. 'His Majesty,' say they, 'is determined to uphold the independence of Italy. Some misgivings respecting his views and intentions existed at intervals till lately, but they have been removed by the unequivocally constitutional views he has manifested.' Charles Albert seems likely to become a greater popular idol than either Pius IX. or Leopold II. In Tuscany some little uncertainty would appear to prevail, and on the affairs of Parma some management will be required to defeat the alleged intrigues of the French with the Austrians."

The initiative of an Italian customs league has been assumed conjointly by Piedmont, Tuscany, and Rome. The Duke of Modena and the King of Naples are expressly invited to join it, and an opportunity is tacitly afforded to the other states of the peninsula to concur in this first measure of Italian nationality.

The *Diario di Roma* of the 4th inst. quotes a letter from Naples of the 28th ult., stating that tranquillity being completely restored in Calabria and Sicily, the royal troops had re-entered their cantonments, and the extraordinary powers given by the King to General Landi and other military commanders had been withdrawn.

SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.—The political circles of Paris have been astounded at the intelligence of the death of Count Bresson at Naples, by his own hand. M. Bresson had only arrived at Naples on the 23rd of October; he had presented his credentials on the 31st, and had been graciously received by the King. On the 1st inst. he paid a number of visits, went in the evening to the opera, and throughout the day had shown no sign of insanity, or even of excitement. On reaching home, however, at night, he was observed to be agitated; his excitement increased, and he was heard to pace his room until the morning. A heavy fall was

then heard, and, on entering the room, the Countess Bresson found her husband lying with his throat cut, and a razor close to him. He died before medical aid could be obtained. The Count is understood to have been deeply mortified at being sent to Naples; he had tried to obtain the British or the Russian embassy, and it is said wrote from Naples immediately on his arrival there, requesting in very earnest language that he might be sent back to Madrid. In short, he appears to have felt degraded. He had made his will and arranged all his affairs before his departure, which occasions a surmise that he contemplated destroying himself even then. Nevertheless, he appeared perfectly collected throughout his journey, and, it was understood, transacted important business at Turin en route.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have received by the Missouri steam-ship, of the French line of packets, intelligence from New York to the 25th ult., and full details of the capture of Mexico by the American army. They do not materially differ from the accounts which were published on Saturday. The papers contain innumerable descriptions of the several battles in front of Mexico, and a full list of the killed and wounded. The total return of loss, including the missing, is as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1. General Worth's Division....	140	766	27
2. General Twiggs' Division....	36	194	10
3. General Pillow's Division....	21	111	10
4. General Quitman's Division...	41	267	—
Total	238	1,338	47
			238
			1,338

Total killed, wounded, and missing 1,623

The Mexican loss is said to have been immense. Five generals, three colonels, seven lieutenant-colonels, and above 100 other officers, with 800 men, had been taken prisoners. The accounts previously received of the execution of deserters are fully confirmed. Fifty are said to have been put to death.

General Quitman had been appointed Governor of Mexico, and had received the contribution of 150,000 dollars levied upon the city. The new Governor occupied the palace of the late President.

The American army still occupied Mexico, having re-established order there. When the expected reinforcements, which amount to about 15,000 men, reached General Scott, his army would amount to about 25,000 men. Until their arrival, General Scott's plan seems to be to fortify himself, and there await the movements of the enemy, a body of whom, under Generals Filisola and Corteyal, 7,000 strong, were preparing for a demonstration against the city of Mexico, whilst Santa Anna at Puebla, and General Quijano, with about 4,500 troops, would cut off supplies. There seems little danger, however, to be feared from the cutting off of supplies by the Mexicans, as General Lane was advancing against Santa Anna, at Puebla, with 2,500 men.

The Mexican army, at the latest accounts, was slowly wending its way towards Queretaro. They numbered less than 3,000 men, under the command of General Herrera. Santa Anna, it was very generally believed, was making his way to the seaboard, for the purpose of embarking to a foreign country. Other accounts describe him as making another stand at Puebla, where, however, the American army was said to be so securely posted as to defy attack.

According to the *New York Herald*, there was no prospect of peace. The Congress would meet at Queretaro, with Pena y Pena as President, and it is said that no single member of it would vote in favour of acceding to the terms proposed by Mr. Trist. The cession of New Mexico, at any rate, was out of the question; while, on the other hand, the determination of the United States Government was said to be equally decided, not only to make no abatement on the terms offered by Mr. Trist and rejected by Mexico, but to insist on more favourable conditions in consequence of the immense loss its army had undergone.

In a Cabinet Council held at Washington on the 23rd, it is said that Mr. Walker "goes for all of Mexico—Mr. Buchanan for a part." It was expected that Mr. Polk would submit the subject to Congress.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Darmstadt announces the arrest of a servant of Count Görzitz, who was also in the service of the unfortunate Countess, who, it will be remembered, was found burnt to death, and of whose murder the Count was accused. The servant is accused of attempting to poison the Count. Some soup served up to the Count's table, having a curious colour, excited suspicion; and on being analyzed, was found to contain a strong dose of poison. The father of the servant has also been arrested. —*Morning Chronicle*.

COUNT DE GOMER, who was condemned some few months ago for shooting a boy, has committed suicide, in the same wood in which the boy was wounded. He had been in a state of great excitement ever since his trial, and was constantly attended by a domestic. The Procureur du Roi had appealed against the sentence on the Count de Gomer, as not being sufficiently severe. The Count Gustav de Gomer was thirty years of age. He was rich; and had been married for some years to Mademoiselle de Parte de Pressy, belonging to one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the province of the Artois. He was the father of three children, and had always led a calm and happy life.

THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY has taken another step in advance. The central committee has issued a manifesto, which is at the same time a programme of the religious tenets of the new sect. The following are the six principal articles:—1. We cannot suffer the oppression of the present regulations of the Church of the State, and therefore we separate from it. 2. We remain what we are and what we were—evangelical Christians. 3. We regard, as heretofore, the Bible as the groundwork of Christianity. 4. Our creed is: I believe in God, in his eternal kingdom proclaimed to the world by Jesus Christ. 5. Our worship remains the same, though with freedom as to its form. 6. Our doctrine is based on the evangelical principles of freedom and love. We are a Christian confession. —*Morning Chronicle*.

THE CHOLERA.—According to accounts received from

the south of Russia, up to October 20, the cholera did not appear to be making any progress. In the north-west, in the direction of Odessa, it had stopped at Kremenchuk, on the Dnieper, and at Perekop, at the entrance of the Crimea, where the mortality had not been great. At Taganrog it was believed to have entirely ceased, and a *Te Deum* was sung; but it revived, though with less intensity. Odessa and its environs were perfectly healthy. The principalities of the Danube were in a healthy state. The letters from St. Petersburg expressed apprehensions of the cholera, as it had already made its appearance in the government of Novgorod. The Asiatic cholera, which made its appearance a few days ago in some of the Paris hospitals, does not appear to create much alarm among medical people. A writer in the *Union Médicale*, after a minute examination of all the cases of real or suspected Asiatic cholera which have hitherto been signalled in Paris, says:—

The result is that without refusing to admit that the case of cholera observed at the Cochin Hospital, and probably some other cases which have been observed, are really cases of Asiatic cholera, we must not be too much afraid of an epidemic invasion, such as the rapid march of the cholera towards our country would inspire. We do not admit that the epidemic influence is in Paris. The fact of which we have just spoken do not announce its arrival, and do not belong to a new epidemic.

M. Von Zagazowski, president of the tribunal for political offences, was murdered at Craoow on the 4th, at eight o'clock in the evening. He had gone out at that hour attended by an orderly, when he was suddenly fired at by some person lying in ambush, and killed upon the spot.

GRADUAL RISE OF NEWFOUNDLAND ABOVE THE SEA.—The whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay, very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbours we have now on the coast. —*Newfoundland Times*.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT HACKNEY.—Mr. Nelme, an old gentleman residing at Grove-place, Hackney, has died from poison, and an investigation into the affair is now going on. Mrs. Nelme and a daughter, Mrs. Allnutt, are also alleged to have had arsenic given to them. The culprit in this mysterious case is suspected to be William Newton Allnutt, a boy twelve years old, the son of Mrs. Allnutt. On Wednesday he was charged, at Worship-street Police-office, with having stolen from his grandmother a gold watch and other articles of jewellery, worth seventy guineas. The property had been missed, and a strict search was made. At length the boy confessed to his mother that he had stolen the articles; and, in accordance with his statement, they were found in the gutter of an adjoining house, where he had thrown them. Mrs. Nelme and the mother were too ill to appear against the accused. When asked if he wished to say anything, the boy burst into tears, and exclaimed, "It is all true! but I was tempted to do it, and will never do so again." He was remanded. On Friday, after some medical evidence, touching the presence of arsenic in the body of the deceased, Mrs. Sarah Nelme, his widow, was examined:—

Her family consisted of eight children, six of whom were at home. Mrs. Allnutt, witness's daughter-in-law, and mother of the prisoner, had been staying at deceased's house for four or five years. The boy, William Allnutt, was mischievously inclined, and had previously stolen ten sovereigns which belonged to deceased. By the Coroner: Could not say how he had disposed of it; but he said that he had put them in his cap, and some person had taken them out. Had not charged William with having mixed arsenic with the sugar. By a Juror: His mother had done so, but he denied it. Witness had been at the bureau where the arsenic was kept, and knew that it was kept for killing mice. By the Coroner: Had no suspicion of anybody being concerned in this affair. Suspected the arsenic was mixed with the sugar by William Allnutt, from the circumstances of the key that was taken from the bureau, and the suspicion all fell upon the prisoner. He endeavoured to throw a suspicion upon the servant-maid with respect to the sovereigns, but without the least foundation. There is no doubt that they would all have been destroyed by the poison if it had not been discovered.

Mr. Ballantine, for the boy's friends, objected to the Coroner taking these facts down in the depositions, on the ground that it was not legal evidence. A rather warm discussion arose on this point, and likewise a conversation touching the propriety of calling Mrs. Allnutt; and the inquest was again adjourned to Thursday next.

NOVEL ORNAMENT AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.—In the midst of an elaborate trophy was placed, in honour of the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, a magnificent plume of feathers, with a royal coronet, and motto, "Ich Dien." This splendid object measures nine feet in height, and with the exception of the stems, which were of gilt metal, is composed entirely of spun glass of the finest texture and most dazzling whiteness; the fibres which constitute the feathery portion of the plume are as fine as hair, and have the soft and glossy appearance of silk. Their flexibility admits of their being formed into the most perfectly natural shape; and thus a highly graceful elegance has been preserved in the whole arrangement. This superb and costly ornament was entirely designed by Mr. Browning, and executed, under his superintendence, by Mr. Martin, of the Strand. As a matter of curiosity, it may be added that the combined length of the several fibres of glass employed in the construction of this interesting ornament is equal to fifty thousand miles.

CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—At a general meeting of the Committee of the Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, held at the institution in George-street, Euston-square, on Saturday, it was resolved, in addition to the benefits conferred on the poor by the baths and washhouses, that the poorer classes in the north-west district of London be supplied by the society with disinfecting agents, lime-wash, brushes, pails, and other necessary means to enable them to cleanse and purify their dwellings. The report respecting the baths and washhouses states that since the opening of the establishment, in August, 1846, up to the present period, 131,666 males and 14,377 females have bathed, and that the present average of women and their families provided with clean linen, by means of their washing, drying, and mangle, and getting up the same, is 4,000 weekly, or nearly 40,000 articles of clothing.

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

The following important despatch from the Colonial Secretary, which was communicated on Wednesday evening to the West Indian Association, appeared in the *Times* of Thursday. We have slightly compressed it. It is addressed to Governor Sir C. Grey, and dated, Downing-street, Oct. 30. It commences by a notice of a "memorial from proprietors, merchants, and others, connected with the island of Jamaica, in which they represent the difficulties under which they labour, and apply for assistance to be enabled to surmount them." It then states, that "the topics in the memorial have been for some time past under the constant consideration" of Government, and proceeds:—

Long before the enactment of the act for the ultimate repeal of the discriminating duties on foreign sugar, it had become manifest that in the existing state of opinion in this country, founded as it was on reason and on facts, if the cultivation of sugar by free labour could not be sustained on principles of free-trade, it could not be sustained at all. So long as these principles were not brought into operation, it was obvious that the basis on which this commerce and cultivation rested was hollow and unsound. It was essential, therefore, to the welfare of all parties to commence without delay the experiment of bringing the principles of free-trade by progressive steps into full activity, and maintaining the cultivation of sugar with a reduction and early extinction of the discriminating duties. At the same time, there is no application of the principles of free-trade which was entitled to more anxious attention on the part of her Majesty's Government. With the maintenance of the colonial agriculture and exports is bound up the moral and industrial well-being, the education, enlightenment, and good government of the negro race in the British colonies; and, along with that, the abatement and ultimate extermination of the slave-trade and of slavery throughout the world.

I applied myself to the subject when I assumed the seals of this office; and then, as now, the want of an adequate supply of labour was the difficulty most dwelt upon.

For the early, though not, certainly, the immediate mitigation of this evil, I looked to the education and industrial training of the negroes. For a more direct alleviation I place great reliance upon the introduction of improved methods and implements of agriculture and processes of manufacture. But the supply of labour by immigration was the resource for which it was conceived that the assistance of her Majesty's Government might be chiefly made available. The expense of the transport of Coolies from British India was such as to excite doubts on the part of the Jamaica Assembly as to the expediency of carrying that immigration forward. It remained to establish, if possible, an extended emigration from the parts of Africa where slavery does not prevail, and whence an intelligent and servicable class of emigrants might be procured. After every practicable inquiry had been made in this country as to the prospect of succeeding in such an attempt, her Majesty's steam-ship "Growler" was despatched to the Kroo coast for emigrants, and although she has been for the moment diverted from the prosecution of that particular service by the occurrence of an opportunity of conveying a large number of liberated Africans to the West Indies, the intelligence which has been received by no means abates the hopes which have been entertained, and she has gone back to Africa with the additional advantage of conveying thither, as delegates from British Guiana and Trinidad, between 100 and 200 Kroomen and other Africans. These persons have been exceedingly prosperous in British Guiana, and they return to their country, according to a despatch from Governor Light, of which a copy is annexed, with large sums of money, the earnings of their labour in the West Indies; twenty-nine of them having deposited in the hand of the captain of the Growler no less a sum than £671 15s. 10d. I am not, therefore, without hope that the succeeding operations of the Growler may realise the prospect of emigrants being obtained from the Kroo coast in large numbers, and her Majesty's Government are prepared to take prompt measures for conveying them to the West Indies with the least outlay which may be found to be compatible with the proper conduct of the service. It is indispensable that that outlay should be defrayed by the colonies to which the emigrants are taken; nor is it possible for me to hold out any expectation that her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament that either a grant of money or a loan should be made by this country to the West India colonies for the advancement of these objects; but any number of merchant vessels will be employed which it is found possible to employ with advantage, and the expenses of which the colonies may be prepared to provide for. The manner of conducting the service must afford an absolute and indisputable security against any immigrants being taken without their free consent, obtained by fair and well-founded statements. Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment admit the validity of the arguments in favour of Africans being rescued from slavery by purchase in order that they may be removed to a state of freedom. Such a proceeding would be sure to make more slaves than it redeemed, and to make them in the worst way, by furnishing, like the slave-trade itself, a provocative to the system of barbarous outrage and warfare by which that traffic is fed. It is indispensable, in order to guard against abuses of this nature, that the service should be conducted under the regulations of the Government, and on those parts only of the African coast where slavery and the slave-trade are found not to prevail.

With regard to the means by which the colonies might be enabled to meet the cost—when I first came to the consideration of this subject, the wisdom of the Assembly of Jamaica had already furnished, in the clause of their Immigration Act imposing stamp duties on engagements for immigrant labour, an example of legislation which I did not fail to adopt and recommend to other colonies. I added, and I still recommend to the attention of the Legislature of Jamaica, a suggestion for the imposition of a monthly tax on immigrants introduced at the public expense, and not under a stamped engagement to labour. . . . If the measures now in contemplation, or any others which may be devised, for the introduction of immigrants, should have an extensive success, and if neither that success, nor the anticipation of it, be allowed to interfere with the diligent pursuit of every possible improvement in agricultural and manufacturing processes, and still less with the education and industrial training of the negroes, I trust there is good reason to hope, not only that the present difficulties of the West Indian interest may prove to be temporary, but that, when they shall have passed away, any measure of prosperity which may be attained will be steady and assured in its progress, and not subject to that constant recurrence of revulsions and vicissitudes which was the characteristic of West Indian agriculture and commerce in former times.

The statements made to me by the gentlemen who waited upon me with the present memorial, were strongly corroborative of this hope.

They assured me that they had no reason to complain of want of industry on the part of the labouring population. The evil was not that they were wanting in industry, but that they were too few in numbers for the many employments of industry to which a state of freedom had given birth; and that such is the real state of the case, is shown by the large increase of imports which has accompanied the decline of exports since the period of emancipation. Nor did these gentlemen complain of the rate of wages as exorbitant. Under these circumstances, it is evident that no injury can arise to the native labourers of Jamaica by the introduction of foreign labourers. In some colonies the negroes themselves have evinced no repugnance whatever to the introduction of immigrant labourers; but in many cases the strangers have been very hospitably received by the negroes.

If this reception, and the advantages they meet with, shall induce the emigrants to settle finally in the West Indies, there can be no doubt that their gain will be great in doing so. But, if they shall prefer to return to Africa with the property they may have accumulated, there will be a fairer prospect than has ever yet been opened of at length introducing into that country the arts and habits of civilised life; whilst the success of free labour in the West Indies will co-operate with these civilising influences in extinguishing the slave-trade.

(Signed) GREY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RESTORING THE PROSPERITY OF OUR SUGAR COLONIES.

Extracts from letters from Mr. John Dalgleish, a missionary, of the London Missionary Society, in Barbice.

Lonsdale, Barbice, 2nd December, 1846.

Do you know any rich philanthropist who wishes to see an end put to slavery? I wish such a one could be got to lay out a few thousand pounds on machinery for the manufacture of sugar. In so far as that article is concerned, an end might be very soon put to it, and the people of this country raised to a status the friends of freedom would rejoice to see. I am doing what I can, both with the planters and people, to bring about a change in the way of managing the sugar cultivation, and have partly succeeded. We have now in our congregation several farmers who, if they go on as they are doing, will soon form a middle class in the country; and, of course, have a voice in the government. There is no country in the world where an industrious man can rise more rapidly than here. Two young men, members of the church here, will, from their farm of ten acres, clear nearly a hundred pounds each; and it has not required more than ten weeks' labour in all, and they have not required to hire a single person. What is wanted is a manufactory, in a central district, managed by an upright man. Such a place would be an invaluable boon to the black people here. One proprietor has engaged, that if I can get people to lease his estate in small farms, he will engage, for one half of the produce, to have a manufactory, such as I have referred to. I hope to succeed, and if we do it will be the best thing that has been done for the black people since freedom.

Lonsdale, Barbice, 2nd March, 1847.

I am glad my notion of the farming system commends itself to you. I am perfectly satisfied, that were it to be generally carried out, it would very soon raise this to be a very respectable colony. There is no plan I can think of so well fitted to raise the black people; and, after many inquiries, my conviction is, that were the plan judiciously carried out, these colonies might undersell slave-growing countries, and thus lay the axe at the root of the slave trade in so far as sugar is concerned.

I have not before me, at present, data to enable me to answer the questions R— puts, but I hope to do so by next mail. In this neighbourhood there are three estates at present almost abandoned. They lie contiguous to each other: there are large buildings in all three. Now, suppose machinery to be put in the centre one, and the three estates leased out—which I think there would be little difficulty in accomplishing—the three would produce 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, which, at £20 sterling per hogshead, would be £30,000, besides molasses, which would go a long way in paying the cultivation. What is required, is the introduction of the plough, and improved machinery—which, by the way, I believe is the cheapest—and then comfortable livings, if not fortunes, might be made in a very short time. Let young men with small capital come out here instead of going to the cold regions of North America, to toil for years and barely make a living. Only they must be teetotallers, and then I don't think they will find the climate so very unhealthy as is supposed. Many of the planters are now leasing out farms; and a fine job it is for them, and pays the farmer well. One of the latter called on me yesterday: he told me he had expended £8 sterling on labour on his field, and it had returned him £27 sterling. I am advising all to take farms on these conditions.

In the district where my labours lie, nearly thirty miles in extent, there is not a single person out of employment who wishes to work, and the wages vary, I believe, according to the work, from five bits (1s. 8d.) to a dollar (4s. 2d.) a day. The average is, I believe, 2s. to 2s. 6d., and the day does not exceed six hours.

March 31, 1847.

You ask, would there be a sufficient number of farmers to keep the mill going? So soon as it was certain a mill would be put up, cultivation would commence. A year or a year and half would elapse ere the mill would be required—that is, canes should not be cut till they are a year old. During that year I have no doubt but a large body of persons would take farms; but it would not be necessary to be dependent on those in the immediate vicinity alone; if notice was given that, in a certain month, canes from any part of the colony, brought to the mill, would be ground at a certain rate, to be paid either in money or produce, or if the miller could purchase the canes at so much a ton or

boat load, I have no doubt but abundance of canes could be got. But if the mill was near estates at present in cultivation, these estates would send their canes also, as they would find it cheaper than to keep up works of their own. Keeping up large works for a single estate is an immense loss, as one estate cannot possibly keep these works going all the year. And the quantity of land possessed by the black people now as their own is very considerable. In one place which I have to do with, about fifty people have amongst them, ready to put into cultivation, five hundred acres; and there are many other places in similar circumstances.

You ask how much sugar an acre of land produces? In making their calculations, they seem generally to estimate it at one and a half hogshead per acre. Two hogsheads, however, are got on some estates. Were the land properly drained, two, or two and a half, I have no doubt, could be obtained. I am not sure how much molasses is got off an acre. That must depend on the quality of the canes, but including the molasses, sugar would be worth, at present, £30 a hogshead, perhaps more.

How many acres could one man cultivate? He would have no difficulty in keeping four, or perhaps five, acres in good order, and his provision grounds besides: of course he would need assistance to cut the canes.

Barbice, June 16, 1847.

The more I consider the subject of introducing the farming system generally into the West Indies, with central sugar factories, the more am I convinced of its great importance. The direct and immediate good to the industrious black portion of the community would undoubtedly be very great, and so would it be to the raisers of canes, as there cannot be a doubt but that, at a central factory, the sugar could be prepared at much less expense than by the present system.

The British West India Company very nearly meets the case, only I am afraid lest they should proceed on a too extravagant scale in erecting up buildings, laying railways, &c. Now I rather think it would be better to try it first on a small scale, which could be done at a very trifling expense, as in that case buildings would generally be found on the spot, and canals that would answer all the purposes of railways; the expense, then, would merely be in machinery. I am not sure whether there might not be difficulties connected with a very large factory, and difficulties of a serious nature, that would not exist in a small one. The difficulty before my mind just now is the following:—Suppose ten estates engage to grind all their canes at one factory, and their canes happen to be ready at the same time. I do not know whether it is a difficulty likely to occur, but it would not exist to the same extent in small factories. To give you an idea of what I mean, take my immediate neighbourhood. It stands thus—

Bellevue. | Rotterdam. | Lonsdale. | Brothers. | Friends. | Enfield.

Here there are six estates, on all of which are large substantial buildings, and, I believe, good canals. Now suppose a factory to be established at Rotterdam, and another at Friends; it would then be a very easy matter to run the canes of the two adjoining estates into the centre, and the time of grinding the canes could be much more easily arranged where there are three than where there are ten or twelve estates. Three estates might be able to raise, say two thousand hogsheads of sugar. Such machinery could be put in as would take off that quantity, and in this country such a concern would be quite sufficient for any one man to manage. It would be desirable to lay out as little as possible on the factory, as a considerable capital would be required to buy up the sugar, as in most cases the farmers would prefer disposing of it on the spot to sending it home and waiting for the money.

Should this company go on, it is a very desirable thing that good men should have to do with its management, that in the event of any bad management or unfair proceedings in the colonies, it might be properly seen into and put right.

Our society, as such, can do nothing in this matter. It is the province of the private philanthropist, free trader, or Anti-Slavery Society. It is an enterprise in which I should think the Friends might be got to engage, only I should fear few of them would engage in it if distilling was to be carried on. This is one part of the sugar manufactory I very much dislike, and have been thinking whether it could not be dispensed with. Do you know whether there would be much difficulty in having a refinery in connexion with the central works? I should think that would effect a very considerable saving in the shape of freight, loss from leakage, &c., &c., and instead of converting the refuse into rum use it up in feeding stock, of which a considerable quantity might be kept at the works, indeed sufficient to supply our market, instead of being obliged to go to America, as we do now, for nearly all we eat. Then the value of manure would, ere long, come to be seen, and, where there was a large number of farmers, would very soon be sought after, and might form a very important item of the factory's income, and so enable them to sell their sugar on quite as low terms as though they had a distillery; and could this be done, it is very likely the Friends would enter cordially into the undertaking. This matter deserves consideration.

I wish very much one or two persons whose judgment could be trusted, would make all necessary inquiries about this company (the British West India Company) visit the West Indies—after which (if satisfied that the great object in view could be obtained), let them urge on the friends of freedom to come forward in order that a fair trial might be given to the scheme. I have not the least doubt, myself, as to its succeeding; yet in a matter of such importance, I have difficulty in trusting my own judgment.

I have not spoken to a person about it who has not thought it a plan exceedingly well fitted for the present state of the West Indies, and the only plan likely to enable the free labour market to undersell the slave.

Let this plan be carried out and almost immediately a middle class will be formed, which having a voice in the choosing of their representatives, in a very short time the system of managing the country would be very different from what it is now. It is not necessary, however, to give prominence to this just now, it will follow as a consequence on the introduction of the new system. The two prominent things are the destruction of slavery, and the raising of the black people. You inquired about cotton. Large quantities used to be raised in this country, but from the circumstance of its having been entirely given up, whilst sugar continues to be raised, I conclude that it must be a better sugar than cotton country. Arrow-root grows well, and is raised at very little expense. I think it might be made an article of export. But a central company might also look after that or any other article that would remunerate and make everything tend to the underselling of the slave-market, and of consequence to the extinction of slavery. Should we succeed, it is a cause in which we shall never have to regret having exerted ourselves.

A CLERICAL DELINQUENT.—THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY FARNELL AGAINST THE REV. MR. CRAIG, CLERK.—JUDGMENT.—In the Arches Court, on Thursday, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust gave judgment in this cause, which has been some time before the Court. The learned judge entered into a lengthened analysis of the evidence which had been previously adduced. This occupied nearly five hours, when Sir H. J. Fust concluded by giving the following judgment:—

I do not think it satisfactory to my mind to say that the case is clearly established, but I do not say that it is disproved. I cannot say there is no suspicion attached to it, or that the articles in this case are not proved. The rev. defendant's conduct to Charlotte Smith has been proved, and he might have behaved in the same manner to others. I think the parties have failed in proving those articles in respect to Ann Smith, to whom he is said to have conducted himself in a very improper manner. The question is, how shall it be visited on Mr. Craig? If he had satisfied the Court in reference to this case, the Court would have decided that the parties had failed to establish their articles; but it appears he has conducted himself in a very improper manner, and some punishment must be administered to him. It appears that during the period he has been in the parish, that it has gradually improved, yet he appears not to be the person who should have the charge of such a parish, having conducted himself in the manner he has. The question is, what shall be the punishment? and then as to the matter of costs, how is that to be decided? I think the party has proved enough to justify his coming into this Court, without attaching to him any malicious feeling, and has clearly established one part of his case. I therefore think it is my duty to suspend the Rev. Mr. Craig from his duties for the space of two years. I think I shall also condemn him in part of the expenses of these proceedings; but I cannot say how much. The rev. defendant must be condemned in a fine of £250, besides being suspended for two years. The articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, are not proved.

The defendant's solicitors have given notice of an appeal against the judgment.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—He had not the folly displayed by some prelates, by many vicars, and by still more curates, which leads them to affect a mixture of contempt and abhorrence for Dissenters: on the contrary, he knew how to treat them as Christians and gentlemen, and in so doing better proved his own title to both those characters than he could have done by the most loudly scorn or priestly bigotry.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—We have now before us an "extra number" of the *Christian Penny Record*, a Jersey newspaper. Its history is this:—A Glasgow gentleman, who holds Sir Andrew Agnew's views of the Sabbath, and was willing to sacrifice part of his substance to their diffusion, caused a digest to be made of four tracts on the subject, written by Drs. Wardlaw and King, of Glasgow, the Rev. John Jordan, Vicar of Enstone, and the Rev. Andrew Thomson, of Edinburgh. His next step was to have it printed in Jersey as an "extra number" of the *Record*. Why in Jersey? Because it could thence be sent, post-free, to any part of the English empire; and the receivers might repeat it to their friends. We in England must pay a penny per paper for this privilege; and the consequence is that our newspapers are dear. In Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, there is no stamp-duty—a fact which is becoming more and more known every day; and Britons, who "never will be slaves" to taxes, if they can escape them, are continually resorting to the newspaper-presses of those little islands, and sending forth their silent missionaries, on the wings of the postoffice, to the ends of the world. The practice prevails to such an extent as to plague the Postmaster-General. He can hardly find means of transport for the broadsheet-cargoes which are consigned to him in the Irish Sea and the English Channel. "Hold! enough!" cries the Marquis of Clanricarde; but his cries are smothered by "extra numbers" of *Stars*, and *Heralds*, and *Penny Records*. We are glad of it. We pray that he may be pestered more and more every day of his official existence, and compelled at length to find a remedy in the extension of the privilege enjoyed by her dependencies to the mother-country. Our countrymen are taxed by a paper duty—taxed by a newspaper duty—taxed by an advertisement duty;—and, at the close of their public festivals, when they are muddled with wine, they drink "The Freedom of the Press!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE CHOLERA.—On Monday evening last, Passmore Edwards lectured in the Farringdon-hall, City, to a numerous and respectable audience, on "the best means to keep away the cholera." He said it was evident that the cholera was gradually approaching this country; and it was, in all probability, a periodical disease. The present was the time for the Government, corporate bodies, and individuals, to do all they could in their respective capacities to purify our towns and houses, and to attend to all necessary arrangements, so that we should be better prepared to meet the disease, and, if possible, to keep it away altogether. Cleanliness in all its bearings, and temperance in all its aspects, were the principal agencies which can be used to keep at bay such an inhospitable visitor as the cholera. And it was the duty of all persons, at this time especially,

to agitate the question for the good of the country, and their own personal protection. The lecturer was warmly applauded; and at the conclusion it was carried unanimously that the address should be printed, to which Mr. E. consented.

ANTI-GOLD-LAW LEAGUE.—The sixth public meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, and was very respectably attended. The chair was occupied, as on former occasions, by Mr. Francis Bennoch, the chairman of the League. The principal speakers besides the chairman were Mr. Capps, the Secretary, Mr. Chisholm Ansty, M.P., and Mr. Jonathan Duncan.

THE PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.—On Monday a public meeting was held in the large room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects which the People's International League had in view. The meeting was most numerously attended; and on the platform we noticed Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and several other gentlemen who take an active part in the diffusion of liberal principles. Dr. Bowring was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating, that the object of the meeting was to give greater publicity to the views and intentions of the society:—

It was the belief of the committee, that when those views and intentions were fully known, they would excite great sympathy, interest, and co-operation, on the part of the British public; because the committee were acting under the conviction, that nations could be no more isolated and separated from each other than could individuals; that, like individuals, nations were dependent upon each other; that the interests of each were common; and that all were bound to assist one another in putting down the progress of anarchy and despotism, and in promoting the cause of civilisation, of emancipation, and of universal liberty (cheers). Happily, the voice of England, when England spoke, found echoes through the wide universal world, and it was to be regretted that it had not spoken so loudly or so often as it ought during the great controversies which had in past times occurred between the oppressors and the oppressed. Englishmen must necessarily be in favour of those who were now struggling for rights and privileges which to some extent they had themselves happily obtained; and, look where they would, there was much to interest them. Nay, he (the Chairman) would venture to say that every word of encouragement uttered in this land would cause thousands of bosoms to throb with anxiety and hope, and urge men in multitudes to persevere in the honourable course in which they are engaged.

The Secretary (Mr. Linton) then read the report, which stated the operations of the Society, which now comprised upwards of 400 members. By the aid of lectures, meetings, and publications, a considerable interest had been excited in the public mind, and it was hoped that the public would strengthen the hands of those actively engaged in prosecuting the objects the Society had in view. Colonel Thompson, M.P., then came forward to move the first resolution, which was to the effect:—

That it is our duty as a free nation to inform ourselves fully upon all matters bearing on the conduct and policy of our government, whether at home or abroad; and that our relations with foreign nations, and their social and political manifestations and progress, demand at the present time an especial and increased share of our interest and consideration.

He thought that there was nothing in that resolution which any individual could find fault with. The hon. and gallant member made a cursory review of the events passing in Spain, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and denounced the conduct of republican America in reference to its aggression upon Mexico. Mr. P. A. Taylor, jun., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting, and the following further resolution was adopted:—

That in order to bring to bear upon the foreign policy of this country the beneficial influence of public opinion, it is of the greatest importance to obtain and circulate accurate and systematic information concerning the political condition and relations of foreign countries, to disseminate the principles of national independence and progress, and to promote a good understanding between the people of this and all other countries; and that these being the objects of the People's International League, that association is entitled to our warmest approval and support.

AUSTRALIAN TENACITY OF LIFE.—The natives are very tenacious of life; and so are all the birds and animals indigenous to the country. The natives often have spears thrust completely through their bodies, and without any serious injury receive wounds that would prove mortal to the whites. A vagabond who had speared one of those noble rams of ours, of whom honourable mention has been already made, was shot by our shepherd whilst in the act of decamping with the carcass. The ball passed completely through his lungs, and would have made an end of any white man; but the native recovered in the course of a few days, and walked a hundred miles, heavily ironed, to take his trial for sheep-stealing at the quarter sessions.—*Lancaster's Bushman; or, Life in a New Country.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 17.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

The Paris papers and letters of Monday's date, received by our ordinary express, do not confirm the statements of the preceding day, that hostilities had actually commenced in Switzerland. "The cry is still—'They come,'" says our correspondent. "General Dufour was to be in position on Saturday night last, but he is too good a Christian to fight on Sunday, and therefore the attack on Friburg will not have taken place until to-day. Ere this the fighting has commenced. The Sonderbund will, in all probability, be outnumbered, but the general belief is, that they will make a desperate resistance."—*Times.*

With the exception of the town itself, and the ground occupied by the defenders, which in all is not above a league, the whole of the canton of Friburg is now in the possession of the Federal troops. It was reported at Berne, and the report appears to have some foundation, that the Grand Council of Friburg has been convoked for the purpose of considering the propriety of again opening negotiations with the Diet, and of arranging a plan of capitulation, to be proposed to the Commander-in-chief of the Federal army, as soon as he shall summon that town to surrender. General Dufour, who has justly obtained great credit from both sides for the manner in which he has endeavoured to prevent the shedding of the blood of his countrymen, has pro-

crastinated his preliminary operations in order to render resistance impossible, or at all events to render it of short duration.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has protested against the occupation of Fivizzano by the troops of the Duke of Modena. In Florence, volunteers were actually enrolling themselves to march against the Modenese troops, and expel them from the invaded territory.

The "Cambria" arrived in the Mersey on Monday, but does not bring much later intelligence. She has brought £70,000 in specie. The commercial accounts are important, and the exchanges were tending more strongly in our favour. In cotton the decline since the last steamer left had been 1½ cents. The accounts of the cotton crop are very favourable. There is no fresh news from General Scott. Santa Anna had made an unsuccessful attack upon Puebla. On the 1st ult. Santa Anna, at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infantry, and three pieces of artillery, sallied out to attack the American trains. He reached Perote on the 4th ult., and soon after all his men, except 130 hussars, pronounced against him, accusing him of incapacity, attributing all the late disasters to him. Santa Anna reached Lopeyahualco with his hussars, when he received orders from Queretaro to repair thither with his forces. He refused, and took up the line of march for Oaxaca, to recruit his army and return and combat the enemy. General Pena y Pena was discharging the functions of President at Queretaro, and refused to recognize the associates appointed by Santa Anna, and proposed that Congress should elect new ones.

Intrigue is still the sum and substance of the news from Madrid. The young Queen has made one or two efforts to get rid of Narvaez and his Cabinet, but her mother's influence has defeated the attempt. General Concha, Narvaez's enemy and his rival in the affections of the army, has been summarily dismissed from the captain-generalship of Catalonia, and replaced by Pavia. Concha happened, however, to have a fine army under his command; he has, therefore, been appointed ambassador to Paris.

A rupture between Belgium and Rome has been occasioned by the appointment of M. Leclercq to be the Belgian ambassador at Rome, in place of Count Vanderstraeten Ponthoz, appointed by the late Ministry. The Pope has refused to receive the new Minister. The reason for this almost unprecedented step is, says the *Paris National*, "that M. Leclercq is a Liberal, and that he has been rejected because he is not inclined to submit to the tyranny of the Jesuits." Our contemporary attributes this retrograde measure to the College of Cardinals, who conduct according to their fancy the entire foreign affairs of the Roman Government. "They might have spared Switzerland the cruel experience of a civil war, but they would not. Two governments have lately thrown off the yoke of the ultra-Catholic faction—viz., the Belgian and Bavarian governments. The Roman Court has excited miserable chicanes against both—a proceeding which causes us no surprise."

The *Times* hints at the probability of Ministers proposing to raise the property and income tax to five per cent., and endeavouring to remedy the original imperfections of the measure:—"Now is the time to change it into a property-tax, in which income will not be excluded, but only estimated as property, according to its marketable value."

THE MONEY MARKET.—The failure of Mr. Arthur Arkell, a stock broker, was announced yesterday. His differences amount to £10,000. Mr. Robert Farrand, a corn factor, has also suspended payment. His liabilities are small. Mr. Farrand is a member of the London Joint-Stock Bank, and was at one time member for Heddon, and subsequently for Stafford. It is understood that shipments of gold are now taking place from this side to Hamburg.

THE ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY took place on Monday. Mr. Mure, of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire, was elected by a majority of "the nations" in opposition to Lord John Russell.

On Monday there was a collection in the Roman Catholic chapels of Dublin of nearly £1,300, for the purpose of raising a national monument to the late (or living) Mr. O'Connell, notwithstanding the utter stagnation of trade in Dublin, evidenced in the numberless closed-up shops and workhouses crammed to suffocation, with mendicancy staring at you from every corner of the city.—*Times.*

A MONSTER TENANT-RIGHT MEETING was held at Cashel on Saturday. According to the Repeal organ, 15,000 voices "swelled the cry of safety to the landlord and protection to the poor man." There was a full muster of priests, four members of Parliament—namely, Mr. John O'Connell (the lion of the day), Mr. N. Maher (who acted as chairman), Mr. Francis Scully, and Mr. M. Keatinge—besides a sprinkling of small landlords. The tone of the meeting was moderate, and the spirit of the resolutions equitable.

A VETERAN FREE-TRADER.—A committee, consisting of Mr. Francis Place, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Bowkett, and other gentlemen, has been formed to raise by subscription a sufficient sum to purchase an annuity for Mr. W. Wickham, whose arduous exertions for eight years in the free-trade cause, and his growing infirmities, which preclude him from again engaging in active employment, entitle him to the consideration of all friends of the liberal cause.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

We have but few buyers in our market to-day. The little business doing is on about the same terms as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—English Wheat, 1,760 qrs., Foreign, 9,190 qrs.; Barley, 4,590 qrs., English, 1,090 qrs., Foreign, 1,000 qrs.; English, 3,780 qrs., Irish, 2,350 qrs., Foreign; Flour, 1,710 sacks.

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The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May gratis, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction. Post-Office Orders payable to CHARLES MIALL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Powell," Coventry. Declined: we have sent his letter to the party to whom it was addressed.

"W." According to the proposed constitution of the new Voluntary Education Society, there is an express provision against the acceptance of Government money. We think it would be going too far to refuse bequests for the promotion of education.

"W. P." Hexham. Our correspondent is quite right. We have no wish to degrade ourselves by any controversy with a man who uses towards his expositors such terms as these:—"Animals, Assassins, Beasts, Brutes, Corporeal Nonentities, Degraded Beasts, Degraded Reptiles, Heterogeneous Hermaphrodites, Liars, Mental Abortions, Naughty Boys, Owls, Pieces of Knobstick Spirituality, Polluted Ruffians, Rascals, Savages, Slaves, Taradiddles, Tools, Wilful Corrupt Liars!" &c.; and have, therefore, not noticed his unprovoked attack on us.

The letter on the Currency, from Glasgow, is in type, but excluded from want of room.

Received of "G. M.," for William Bidwell, 10s.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1847.

SUMMARY.

THE actual panic which has lately paralyzed trade and destroyed commercial confidence is at an end. The monetary pressure is still great, and failures still occur, but there is but little danger of a relapse. With increased confidence in our resources, a greater abundance of money, as shown by the weekly Bank returns, small stocks of manufactured goods, and unprecedentedly large orders from abroad, we may anticipate a sure, if not rapid, return to prosperous times. Unhappily, however, new causes for anxiety daily present themselves. The storm, which has spent its fury in the upper regions of the commercial world, is now ravaging the lower. The merchant is relieved, but distress and insolvency are making sad havoc among tradesmen and shopkeepers, whose prosperity is dependent upon the well-being of the labouring and artisan population. The sudden cessation of railway undertakings, and the stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts, are beginning to tell with increased severity upon the great mass of the population, and upon those classes whose interests are bound up with them. In course of time this difficulty will, with reviving commerce, become diminished, but not without entailing much physical suffering, and not, we should hope, without shaking our faith in a monetary system which, in times of reverse and over-speculation, aggravates, instead of relieves, our troubles. The *Times*, and other advocates of a restricted currency, may prate about the poverty of the nation, and trace all our calamities to an improvident expenditure of our means, but, allowing such causes their full weight, they will not, to our minds, satisfactorily account for the almost unprecedented severity of the present pressure. Legislative restrictions prevent us putting forth our strength at a time when it is most required; and to those who so nervously anticipate interminable discussions upon the currency question, during the ensuing session, we would reply:—"Let Parliament remove the fetters with which they have encumbered us, and we will forbear to trouble them with our complaints."

The deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association concluded, on Friday night last, their visit to the West Riding of Yorkshire, unless we count as part of their work a sermon delivered, and a congregational collection made (the first, we believe, in England) in behalf of the society, at the Baptist Chapel, South-parade, Leeds, on Sunday evening. The cordiality, the hospitality, and the earnest co-operation which the gentlemen deputed from London have met with throughout their tour, could not, we hear, have been surpassed. Messrs. Robinson and E. Miall are now engaged upon another district, and purpose visiting Beverley, Hull, Whitby, Malton, Scarborough, Stockton, Darlington, Sunderland, Newcastle, and Alnwick, previously to their return. We heartily wish them a continuance of that substantial success which has hitherto marked their course.

The past week has given birth to an event which has revived, for a time at least, the elements of controversy and discontent in the Church of England; and, if our surmises prove correct, will help forward the Anti-state-church movement. On Monday, the *Times* announced that the vacant see of York was to be filled up by the translation of Dr. Musgrave, the Bishop of Hereford, who is to be succeeded by Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. These appointments, the latter especially, have provoked the ecclesiastical thunder of Printing-house-square. The selection of Dr. Musgrave to be Bishop of York, will, we are told, "certainly" be one more example to that prescription, which seems to establish as a rule of English statesmanship,

that the titular Primate of England ought to be a man as free from extraordinary talents as of overweening ambition." But it is the latter appointment that calls forth the unmeasured indignation of the *Times*. Dr. Hampden is, as is well known, the object of especial dislike to the Tractarian party in the Church. He has been subjected to a long course of persecution at their hands, but triumphed over their machinations. The cry of heresy, which was some time since raised against the obnoxious professor, by the very men who were, at the time, striving to undermine Protestantism, was aided and abetted by the whole influence of the *Times*. The attempt was unsuccessful; and the new honours conferred upon their victim have revived the rancorous hostility of his former opponents. A Puseyite insurrection is, we are told, the very least that can be expected from the elevation of Dr. Hampden. Lord John Russell has, by this appointment, "roused the slumbering antipathy of a considerable, though a beaten and discounted party." It is not safe for a popular chief to neglect any element of influence. For some time he has been reaping the benefit of a growing belief that he was a better friend to the Church than Sir Robert. But now the old spirit will be revived:—

"The clergy can do more than annoy. In their separate capacity they have an immense negative power. They can refuse to do almost anything; and if they are sulky will be very likely to make a virtue of idleness. Bishops and Parliaments can make a clergyman reside on his living as easily as you can bring a horse to the pond, but they can no more make a clergyman do an atom of good than you can make a horse drink. Now, such an appointment as that we announce is just the very thing to drive half the clergy to disgust and despair. Forthwith, instead of heading and tailing old sermons, they will set to work writing new ones, discussing Church and State, and intimating very plainly that a certain person, who should not, guides the counsels of Downing-street."

Truly this is a strange picture of the spirit and temper of the clergy to be drawn by the hand of a friend! A union of Church and State has many attractions in the eyes of statesmen, but, if such are to be the annoyances to which they are subjected, they will soon begin to wish for a dissolution of the alliance. No doubt, as the *Times* says, "Fifteen thousand educated persons, generally with time and talents to spare, posted at geographical intervals over the whole country, and under one system of management, are a corps of auxiliaries not to be despised;" but they must be kept under thorough control, or statesmen will be apt to imagine that their alliance with the State is too dearly purchased. Be this as it may, however, so striking an exhibition of the real design of our "religious establishment" will opportunely aid the anti-state-church cause. Possibly the clergy themselves, or at least the Puseyite portion of them, may, by their Romanist tendencies and arrogant assumptions, help to do half the remaining work of the British Anti-state-church Association.

During the past week "The People's International League" have held a public meeting, to make their objects more fully known to the public. The meeting was a most successful one, and was attended by some of the most prominent advocates of liberal principles, including one or two members of Parliament. This truly philanthropic society will, if efficiently supported, prove a valuable auxiliary to the League of Universal Brotherhood and in the maintenance of peace. The great end sought to be attained is to bring public opinion to bear upon the foreign policy of this country, by obtaining and circulating accurate and systematic information concerning the political condition and relations of foreign countries, disseminating the principles of national independence and progress, and promoting a good understanding between the people of this and all other countries. Diplomacy has had its day, and has involved us in ruinous losses, besides creating enemies all over the world. It would now be a difficult matter for our rulers to involve us in quarrels and wars with our neighbours without our consent; but they still require to be watched, and to be made to feel that they are under control. When nations as well as governments have a voice in the settlement of international relations, there will be little fear of war. The British people occupy, at the present time, a position peculiarly advantageous for commencing this system of international alliances, and, by the exertion of such means as are proposed by this League, may become the missionaries of peace, reform, co-operation, and of true principles throughout the civilized world.

The condition of Ireland is daily becoming more alarming. A state of anarchy prevails in many districts which defies all the efforts and threats of the executive to repress. Under these circumstances, Ministers, it is confidently stated, intend to return to the old system of coercion. An Arms Bill, more stringent than any which has yet been in force, will, we are told, be proposed immediately on the assembling of Parliament. We cannot believe that Lord John Russell will have recourse to such an oft-tried and unsuccessful mode of repressing popular outrage. The last Arms Act was abandoned because it was inoperative, and surely no Minister will be so infatuated as to revive so useless a measure. That very stringent measures are necessary to put an end to the system of murder and bloodshed which reigns throughout Ireland cannot be denied. But it is no less imperative that equally decisive measures should be adopted to remove the source of these disorders. No half remedies will now be of avail. In another week we shall probably be informed of the Ministerial policy in regard to Ireland. Until then we reserve further speculation on the subject.

THE FORETHROWN SHADOW OF WHIG POLICY.

THE new Parliament will assemble to-morrow—and, according to report, the royal speech will be delivered on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. We are close, therefore, upon the rising of the curtain—and the drama, the plot of which is at present wrapped in mystery, will commence immediately.

Shall we cast the horoscope of the session? Shall we try to read its destiny in the stars? Are we not expected, if we eschew the robes of the astrologer, to put on the simpler and rougher habiliments of the prophet? Do not readers of newspapers, at the very least, look, as a matter of course, for an editorial sagacity which shall solve all doubt, present beforehand the result of every conceivable combination of parties, and forecast events as minutely as well as accurately, as if they were lying outstretched before the mind's eye? Well! we are not conjurors—we know no magic but the magic of common sense—we pretend to no powers of *clairvoyance* but such as consist in the honest use of our mental faculties. But we think we can predict the general principle of the Whig policy for 1847-8. It is no novel one. It will not startle their foes. It will not enrapture their friends. Great in promise, it will accomplish but little. It may be described in one word—and not a word of good odour—*compromise*.

We venture to speak thus confidently respecting the ensuing policy of the Whigs from the past history of the party and of the men. Compromise may be said to be the one animating principle of the family-clique who now preside over the government of this country. Such a museum of natural curiosities as might be furnished from the lumber-room of their projected but abandoned measures, it would be impossible to get up elsewhere. If we were to represent their various brood by familiar images, and attempt to convey a notion of the cross-breed and incompleteness of all their political offspring by a sort of zoological specification of them, we should really raise a laugh where patriotism commands us to plant a frown. Sure enough, however, everything which once had, or still has, life in the farm-yard of Whig administration, wants some important limb, member, or organ, or possesses a dash of some characteristic, utterly alien to its natural habits. The cows give no milk—the horses have the grubbing snouts and cloven hoofs of swine—the ducks are born with the hydrophobia—the fowls walk on their heads—the shepherd's dog is a lineal descendant of the wolf, and devours what he is kept to protect. In a word, all is compromise. Everything which Whig invention has hitherto turned out, has in it a contrariety, or a manifest deficiency. Were we to use language as they use political principles, the end of every sentence would unsay what the beginning of it had affirmed. An ingenious balance of opposites would leave the sum total of meaning at somewhere about nothing. The rush and the flash of the rocket ends always in the descent of an empty case, and a useless stick.

Let it not be said that we judge harshly of the Whigs, or that charity may reasonably anticipate from them that improvement which experience imparts even to the most dull and dogged. We do not rest our expectations merely upon bygone deeds—nor upon a conviction which becomes more deeply-rooted in our minds every year, that the Whigs, like the Bourbons, are so thoroughly steeped in a sense of self-importance, as to have become morally incapable of any change for the better. We need not refer to that compromise of the people's rights which they managed to effect by the Reform Act—nor to that of commercial freedom, which they would have secured for us, but happily could not, by a fixed duty on the importation of grain. It is quite sufficient to note what they are now doing, or have very recently done, in order to get data for a shrewd guess at what they will do hereafter. Nearly every step taken by them since their accession to office may be described in that one word—*compromise*. In their support of the Ten Hours' Bill, they gave up their principle of non-interference between capital and labour. In their colonial policy they are rapidly retracing their steps towards that slavery which they boast of having abolished. Their scheme of education is nothing but a bundle of incompatible and jarring concessions. Their treatment of poor Bidwell was compromise. Their conduct throughout the money crisis was pregnant with the same spirit. They seem born to exhibit on a national scale the worthlessness of statesmen's promises. They are the worst of political cannibals, for they eat up their own progeny. To kill what they have brought to life, to undo what they have done, to put setons in the back of their own measures, and thus artistically drain them of their vitality—appears to be their unchangeable destiny. Hence they soon lose the benefit of whatever hope they may succeed in exciting, and weary out the patience which none but themselves would have put to the trial. "Seest thou a man that is wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him."

Well, then! What are we to expect as the programme of the session—what but "a thing of shreds and patches"? A little bit of coercion in Ireland, timidly carried out, and a measure for securing tenant-right neutralized by a thorough spirit of landlordism? The Currency Bill of 1844 abandoned, and a miserable reproduction of it proposed as a substitute? A new series of Educational Minutes, embodying some half-dozen additional inconsistencies? An immigration scheme for the West Indies, which, besides beat-



ing down the price of negro labour at his own expense, and thus trampling upon the first principles of free trade, shall also renew, under cover of a philanthropic pretence, the cruelties and the demoralization of slavery? A sanitary bill founded upon the centralizing principle, and leaving exempt from its operation precisely the cities and towns whose ill-governed state most calls for its stringent application? An increase of the Income-tax which the Whigs protested against, when introduced by Sir Robert Peel, as essentially and horribly unfair? Is this the kind of legislation we are to look for as the result of Whig cogitations? We imagine it will be much after this fashion. Whiggery may have ceased to be Whiggery, just as the leopard may have lost his spots. But when this miracle is exhibited, we will give up all our prognostications. Lord John Russell, we opine, cannot have his confidence in his own powers shaken, even for a moment.

OUR SUGAR COLONIES.

It is part of the punishment attending a course of disobedience to the divine law, that even to retrace our steps and return to the path of rectitude, is attended with pain and difficulty. The drunkard must act cautiously in returning to abstemious habits, and even when he has done so, the punishment of his offence continues with him, after the offence has ceased. Nevertheless, his only safety is in a steady perseverance in his new course of sobriety. So, after a long course of oppression, there is necessity for prudence in the mode of obtaining freedom, and even after it has been obtained, the evils of slavery are not all at once removed.

The West India proprietors are now complaining loudly of the consequences of the withdrawal from them of the unjust privileges which they formerly enjoyed. The emancipation of the negroes, say they, and the equalization of the sugar duties, will be the ruin of these fine colonies. But these two measures were passed because of their essential justice, and the iniquity of the system which they abolished. If this be so, not present rectitude, but past injustice, must be responsible for the evils under which they groan; for it is an axiom which in the long run will never be found to fail, that what is morally right, cannot be economically wrong. It is gratifying to observe that slavery is now so thoroughly hated in this country, that even the West India proprietors do not venture to fix upon the Emancipation Act much of responsibility for the present disastrous state of their affairs. What they complain of is, the equalization of the sugar duties. Now the question comes to this. Supposing that slavery still existed in our colonies, or that it were abolished throughout the world,—that is to say, supposing that in this respect our own proprietors were exactly on a level with foreign competitors,—would they be able, without protection, to maintain their footing in the open market of the world? If the answer to this question be in the negative, then the protection which they have hitherto enjoyed, has been directed not against slavery, but against the superior fertility of other countries. Its object has been, not to counteract any unjust advantage which oppression may be supposed to give to the proprietors in other countries, but to enrich the proprietors of our West India colonies, at the expense of the people of this country. But if the question we have put be answered in the affirmative, then it is not the abolition of the protection, but the emancipation of the negroes, which is to be burdened with the responsibility of the present embarrassments. In the former case our colonies are pronounced to be inferior in fertility and other natural advantages to other countries; in the latter slave labour is declared to be more productive than free exertion. The former of these alternatives, we believe, is never advanced; the fertility of our West India possessions is never disputed. The latter alternative we are not prepared to admit. Yet, even if it were so, that free industry is not so productive as slave labour, that could be no reason for restoring an unjust privilege to a favoured class, much less could it be an argument against freedom. No one who duly prefers man to riches, mind to matter, moral elevation to mechanical efficiency, would for a moment judge a social system by the produce per acre of the country in which it is established.

But we cannot yet forget the reasoning by which, in former days, it used to be proved on the platforms of the Anti-slavery Society that, even in this respect, freedom could safely compete with slavery. True it is that, at present, facts are somewhat against us. It cannot be denied that the productiveness of our colonies has been on the decline. Yet we believe that the defect will be found, not in the freedom itself, but in some accidental circumstance connected with it—not in its own inefficiency, but in some imperfection or insincerity in the working of it. Slavery and freedom have each its appropriate incentives to industry. The slave is coaxed by flattery or kindness, the freeman is encouraged by success—the slave is constrained by severity, the freeman is sustained by manly energy—the slave is goaded on by fear, the freeman is animated by hope. Where slavery is worked to its full extent, and with all its horrid powers—and, alas! it must be admitted that modern slavery, under European and American management, has been exhibited in all its most detestable capabilities—it can do much, because it sacrifices everything, every feeling, every affection, every virtue, to the lust of gain. There is no relenting—no insincerity in modern slavery. In the West Indies slavery is slavery indeed. If, then,

it is to be met by freedom, it must be a real freedom, a freedom sincerely carried out, where all its incentives have full and free action. And it may be depended upon that nobler agents, under the influence of nobler incentives, will produce greater results.

We are led to these remarks in some measure by letters, extracts from which we have given in another column, from a missionary in Berbice, who is anxiously looking for the means of averting the threatened ruin of that colony. He says that this can be done only by a total change in the mode of cultivating and manufacturing sugar.

The plan which he proposes is to lease out the land in small farms to the negroes, and to erect central factories for the manufacture of sugar, instead of having, as at present, a separate factory for each estate. By this plan the expense of the manufacture would be greatly diminished, the farmer and the sugar manufacturer would each have his whole energies directed to his own department, and thus both would be better attended to, and the negro population would be elevated in the scale of society, and stimulated to industry by all the noblest incentives of freedom. The plan seems to us a reasonable one; and we believe with the writer of these interesting letters that, if successful, it would give the death-blow to negro slavery. The upholders of slavery would stand aghast at the spectacle which our West Indian colonies would shortly present of a great, enlightened negro population, filling every rank and grade in society—from the landed proprietor to the labourer—in the enjoyment of a free and well-regulated government, and under the protection of equal laws. We would, therefore, strongly advise the West India proprietors, instead of applying to the Government for unreasonable aid of any kind, to enter with sincerity and in the spirit of freedom upon the task of perfecting the new institutions among which they are placed, and of endeavouring to develop to their utmost the resources of the colonies, by such means as will, at the same time, elevate and dignify their inhabitants; and we would also just hint to the friends of the negro, that no better opportunity than the present can be expected for obtaining property and influence in these colonies, and thus getting into their own hands, to some extent, the working of the great experiment of emancipation which they have so nobly commenced, and the ultimate success and universal triumph of which will redound to their lasting honour, and to the lasting well-being of the human race.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been sent by Lord John Russell to his supporters in the House of Commons.

Downing-street, Nov. 8, 1847.

"Sir—I take the liberty of informing you that the House of Commons will proceed on the 18th instant to the choice of a Speaker, and that the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech will be moved on the 23rd instant.

"I hope it may be consistent with your convenience to attend on those days.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
J. RUSSELL."

We understand that Lord Seymour will propose the Right Honourable Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the House of Commons, and that Mr. John Abel Smith will second the motion.—*Times*.

The Earl of Yarborough will move, and the Earl of Besborough second, the Address in the Lords. Mr. James Heywood and Mr. A. Shafto Adair will be respectively the mover and seconder in the Commons.—*Times*.

INDIA AND COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—J. D. Bethune, Esq., some time parliamentary counsel at the Home-office, is appointed to succeed C. H. Cameron, Esq., barrister-at-law, as President of the Indian Law Council and Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.—Sir R. Horsford is appointed Chief Justice for the island of Antigua.—*Observer*.

DR. KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH.—We are sorry to understand that this gentleman, the secretary of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, since his arrival in Edinburgh, has been afflicted with indisposition to an extent preventing, or at least greatly interrupting, his transaction of business. We believe we may state, however, as the result of some interviews between Dr. Shuttleworth and representatives of the parochial schoolmasters, that no arrangement is likely to be come to regarding that body.—*Scotsman*.

THE RIVER PLATE.—The Governments of England and France are at this moment engaged in negotiations, which we trust may at length prove effectual, for the settlement of the protracted and mischievous struggle in the River Plate. Had the French envoy, Count Walewski, co-operated with Lord Howden in raising the blockade at Monte Video, which was both mischievous and ineffectual, he would have acted more in the spirit of his instructions, the strict letter of which he feared to violate.—*Observer*.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE, M.P.—I am sorry to learn that Mr. Duncombe, the efficient member for Finsbury, is but little improved in health by his recent retirement in the country. The honourable gentleman is now in town, but is likely to proceed abroad. It is very improbable that he will ever again take as active a part in advocating the Radical cause, and exposing jobbery and corruption, as he has hitherto done.—*London Correspondent of the "Principality."*

MR. DAVID SALOMANS AS ALDERMAN.—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers that, from information afforded us by a very high authority, there will be no doubt the aldermanic gown about to be resigned by Alderman Wood will be bestowed on our co-religionist. The canvass of the ward leaves no hesitation on the subject; and, indeed, it is a recompense the city of London owes to that gentleman for its former illiberality and exclusion.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S MANSION-HOUSE SPEECH.

(From the *Spectator*.)

All the world looked, of course, to Lord John Russell's speech at the Mansion-house on the 9th; but the utterance of the oracle was not enlightening. Quite the reverse. Lord John disclosed nothing except what looks like a very grave mystification. "I am sure," he said, "that we, the Queen's Ministers, intend to do what we think will be most beneficial for the country; and in that belief, omitting all subjects of political controversy, I will say we shall not hesitate to administer, and, if need be, to exceed the law, if we think it necessary for the public welfare." Good intentions Lord John regards as a qualification for being lawless. There is no rake like a prude, and no law-breaker, it seems, like a constitutional Minister. But, seriously, what an extraordinary avowal is this which our Premier makes of malice prepense—just at the beginning of the session too! It is his business, if the laws do not suffice for the service of the country, to ask in Parliament for better laws. If anything very brilliant, very sudden, and very urgent, were to strike him, the Standing Orders would be suspended at a word, and he would have the sanction of Parliament in twenty-four hours or less. But having once obtained a law, it is his duty, as first Minister of the Crown, to execute that law, and not to set an example to all the trespassers and criminals of the country, by breaking the law on the elastic plea of expediency.

When Lord John Russell made that Machiavellian-like boast, the Lord Mayor's guests laughed applause. They remembered the reproach of which Lord John reminded them, and on which so much of his reputation rests—Sydney Smith's wittily expressed blunder. Lord John has dwelt on the flattering taunt till he really believes it. Nay, he would probably act on it: mayhap he would take the command of the Channel fleet, and eke perform the operation for stone—if any patient would devote himself to such a lithotomist. Lord John Russell is as pleased at being twitted with audacity as Major Sturgeon at being charged with murder.

But the best or worst of the joke is, that what Lord John takes for a boast of strength is a confession of weakness: when men talk in this way of "exceeding" the law, they mean falling short of it. Lord John alluded, no doubt, to the intended breach of the Bank Charter Act; but in that case he did not exceed the law—he flinched from maintaining it, because there was a noise. Besides, he did not even in that case venture to break the law himself, but only egged on the Bank to break it: he wanted to be lawless vicariously, a bravo by proxy. If Lord John Russell can plan effectual laws, carry them through the Legislature, and execute them, he will be really the thing wanted—a courageous Minister: but that is something different from talking big about "exceeding" the law.

DR. VAUGHAN AND GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

(From the *Sheffield Independent*.)

In the current number of the *British Quarterly*, Dr. Vaughan explains and defends his views as to Government education; complains that he, and those who think with him, have been treated with acrimony and intolerance; assumes that they represent the majority, and their opponents the minority; and sets forth in strong terms the evil which must come upon Dissent, because of the repudiation of Government interference. Upon some of these points we shall not touch. Dr. Vaughan may have been assailed in language which we cannot vindicate; but he should bear in mind, that as his conduct, and that of the few who acted with him, was the destruction of unanimity in the voice of the Congregational body, at a time when unanimity was especially important, he provoked a good deal. Dr. Vaughan at first concurred with his brethren in denouncing the Minutes of Council. Then he changed his tone, and in a way that seemed almost insidious, proposed a compromise. Now he tells us that "all the grounds" on which he first opposed the Minutes "have failed." One was, that those Minutes were the result of a secret compact between the Government and the heads of the Church; this compact has been now denied. But it cannot be denied that the scheme was first shadowed forth in the reports of clerical inspectors, and the memorials of diocesan boards, in 1846. Nor can it be denied that when the supplementary Minute of the last summer was brought out, the Bishop of London and others complained that it was a violation of the compact made with the Church. Dr. Vaughan, we think, too readily concludes that this ground is gone. Now, Dr. Vaughan rests much upon the supplementary Minute. That Minute provides, that where the conductors of a school object, on religious grounds, to report to the Government as to their religious teaching, they may have Government money without so reporting; but it was distinctly stated by Lord Lansdowne that in no case will grants be made to schools where there is not religious teaching. Dr. Vaughan tries to explain this away. He says, "Our own view as to the design of this Minute, and that which we doubt not will prove to be the view of the Committee of Privy Council respecting it is, that it is meant to remove the one point of interference with regard to religious teaching, in reference to schools not of the Church of England, which the former Minutes embraced, so as to leave all schools of that class, where the managers desire such exemption, strictly free in this particular."

However much Lord Lansdowne, or others, may deem it expedient to fence this Minute about, so as to save it from being too great a shock to the jealousy of high churchmen on the one hand, and so as not to be pledged by it to assist schools which might teach irreligion and dissoluteness on the other, we cannot bring ourselves to think, that, as applied to the religious denominations of this country, it is designed to bear any other interpretation than we have given to it. To exact from these parties any formal or virtual pledge that the teaching in these schools shall be religious, or even that the Scriptures shall be daily read in them, would be a more direct and a much

larger interference with religious instruction in such schools than was attempted in former Minutes." This is directly in the teeth of the words of the Minute, and of the express assurance which Lord Lansdowne gave to the bishops. It does "exact" at least a "virtual pledge that the teaching shall be religious." Without that no grants can be given. How then can Dr. Vaughan flatter himself with the fiction that the Government money is given for secular education only? He says again—"We of course know it to be said that to accept aid from Government for schools in which religion would be taught would be to accept Government money in aid of religious teaching, and to shut ourselves out from all consistent opposition to the principle of a State-paid priesthood. Dissenters to whom the matter appears in this light could not, of course, accept consistently of the proposed aid. But to us there is no soundness in the objection, if the religious instruction be kept distinct, and left optional." It may be optional with the parents of the children to receive the religious teaching or not. But it is not optional with the managers of schools to make, or not to make, religion a part of their teaching. Religion they must teach, or they will receive no State money. How, then, can it be said that they do not receive money for religious teaching? The York resolution truly declares this to be "the reception of public money for institutions of a religious character." And none who object to the endowment of religion by the State can consistently receive a penny of the money under such circumstances. Whatever opprobrium or inconvenience it may involve, it is impossible to surrender this objection without giving up that great principle which declares that with questions of religion the secular magistrate has no right in any way to interfere.

ABOLITION OF THE SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Saturday the requisite notices of intended application to the ensuing session of Parliament to empower the New Smithfield Market and Abattoir Company to establish public slaughter-houses for the supply of meat, &c., to the cities of London and Westminster, were given by that company. The act proposes to establish seven public abattoirs and cattle markets, the principal one to be between Camden-town and Maiden-lane, one at Kensington, another at Paddington, Islington, Stepney, and Battersea, to make the slaughtering of beasts at any other place unlawful within the cities of London and Westminster, and proper regulations to be enforced, and inspectors appointed to destroy unwholesome meat.

A MAYOR'S NEST.—Since the recent election of Mayor, the Unitarian chapel, Leeds, has acquired the title of "The Mayor's Nest," for our respected townsman, Alderman Carbutt, is the fifth Unitarian Mayor of Leeds since the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act. Mr. Carbutt's Unitarian predecessors in the chief magistrate's chair, are Mr. Tottie, Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, Mr. Darnton Lupton, and Mr. Luccock.—*Leeds Times.*

DISCONTINUANCE OF CIVIC SUNDAY PARADE.—Sabbath last was the beginning of a new epoch in the municipal annals of Perth. There was no magisterial procession to the East Church as of wont, and not a single claimant for admission to the magisterial pew. The red-coated servitors, from the force of habit, found their way to their old places behind the chairs of their absent masters—but even they came in the character of mere bearers, bereft of their cocked hats and halberts. Their presence, too, served only to make more legible the "Ishabod" written on the empty chairs and unopened bibles before them. The Lord Provost-elect is a United Presbyterian, and, along with his colleagues in office, declines any share in "the pomp and circumstance" of marching in procession to the State Church. The Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, and First Bailie, are all members of one Dissenting congregation (Dr. Young's). There are two Churchmen in the magistracy, but both are liberal in politics, and have generally acted with Dissenters in church matters.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—It being now almost certain that Mr. Cobden will sit for West Yorkshire, active preparations are being made to contest the borough representation on behalf of a gentleman of Conservative principles, who has promised to come forward in opposition to Mr. Alderman Kershaw, the rejected of Warrington and Stockport.—*Manchester Courier.*

PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE JAMES MARSH.—The Board of Ordnance have, after repeated applications, awarded a pension of £20 per annum to the widow of the late J. Marsh, whose test for the detection of minute quantities of arsenic and other discoveries in chemistry, had given to his name an European reputation.

DR. DILLON.—This gentleman died on Monday week, in the cottage attached to the Reformed English Chapel, White's-row, Spitalfields, of which he was the clergyman. He had been indisposed for a considerable period, and had some time back ruptured a blood-vessel. In consequence of domestic misfortunes, which have more than once attracted considerable public attention, the deceased for some time was very much depressed in his mind. He had removed to Islington to enjoy a purer atmosphere than that of Spitalfields, but unfortunately without success. On Saturday he returned to White's-row, where he expired. The deceased had attained—whether justly or unjustly—an unenviable notoriety.

THE SEE OF YORK.—By an order in Council, issued in August last, the stipend of the successor to the see of York is fixed at £10,000 per annum. The patronage of sixty-two livings is vested in the archbishop, but many of them are of very limited amount.

THE NEW MAYOR OF LEEDS.—The gentleman whom the Town Council, on Tuesday last, elected to the office of chief magistrate of this borough, is Francis Carbutt, Esq., a gentleman who is much esteemed, and who, we have no doubt, will fill his dignified office in a manner that will reflect honour upon himself, and give entire satisfaction to all parties in the town. At the late borough election Mr. Carbutt gave his hearty support to Mr. Sturge, especially on the ground of Freedom of Education.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

A new firm in the East India trade, that of Messrs. Ryder, Wienholt, and Co., was brought to a stop on Wednesday, by the arrival of remittances on houses that had previously failed. The liabilities are between £50,000 and £60,000.

Accounts from Liverpool announce the suspension of the firm of George Hargraves, of that town, East India merchant; whose liabilities are said to be considerable. The stoppage has excited some surprise. Mr. Hargraves was three or four years ago in possession of an immense sum realised in railway speculation. Large shipments to China and tardy returns are the cause of his temporary stoppage.

Messrs. Ogilvie and Clark, in the Brazilian trade, have suspended payments.

In London, on Friday, another quiet day was experienced. No failure was reported, except one of small amount, the parties being Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham, and Co., shawl warehousemen, whose liabilities do not exceed from £20,000 to £30,000.

The stoppage of Messrs. Gundry's Bridport Bank was announced on Saturday morning. The concern was established in 1790, and it had branches at Beaminster, Lyme Regis, Chard, and Axminster. It was an issuing bank, and its authorized circulation was £24,692, of which, according to the last returns, it had fully availed itself. Local advances, to an imprudent extent during the present times, are understood to have been the cause of the suspension, but it is confidently believed that the partners possess property, and that the liquidation will not prove an unfavourable one. The total debts are represented to be of moderate amount. Glyn and Co., the London agents, are fully covered.

Advices from Amsterdam announce the failure of J. H. Rupe and Son, sugar refiners. The liabilities are not stated, but it is feared, from what is known of the business of the house, that they cannot be much below £100,000. The amount that will fall upon this country is £18,000.

The suspension of Messrs. Trueman and Cook, the leading brokers in the colonial market, was announced on Monday morning. The liabilities of the firm are stated at £350,000, consisting of their acceptances, of which, it is said, £70,000 may be expected to be provided for by other parties. Advances upon produce to the large East India and Mauritius houses which have lately failed in the metropolis have caused the event, but, although its probability was much talked of three or four weeks back, when it would have been far more serious as regards amount, it was hoped that by the late reaction the danger of it had been averted. The non-payment of their liability on a draught of Gower and Co. for £10,000, held by the Bank of England, gave the first intimation of their stoppage.

From the 10th of August to the 15th of October, 20 firms have failed, whose aggregate liabilities amount to £4,598,284, which would give an average of £229,414 for each firm. The average dividend, if all the presumed assets are realized, may be computed at 13s. 6d. in the pound.

THE MONEY MARKET FOR THE PAST WEEK.—The improvement which at the close of last week was perceptible in the City has continued without intermission up to the present time; indeed the return to the usual tranquil routine of business has given by contrast an appearance of dulness to the general aspect of affairs. The advance on stocks has been steady; the rise in the prices of commodities moderate; and the best evidence of the altered condition of commercial affairs being the result of legitimate causes, and based upon solid grounds, may be seen in the decreasing value of money and in the fact of discounts having been effected at lower rates than the 8 per cent. charged by the Bank of England.—*Chronicle.*

It is rumoured that the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Eglinton, and Mr. Campbell, of Islay, are bankrupt. If so, the liabilities of the two former must be very heavy; the liabilities of the latter are said to be £670,000; the assets are valued at £800,000, but it is calculated that this sum could not be realised in the present state of the money market.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.* [Lord Eglinton gives up all his property, and his creditors allow him £500 a year. Viscount Kenmure, of Galloway, has appeared in the Scotch Gazette.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The history of the closing week has been that of a slow and gradual improvement. Few failures comparatively have occurred, Messrs. Coleman and Todd and J. B. Branker and Son being the only names announced; and consequently the operations of commerce, though restrained and limited by the almost unrelaxed stringency of the money market and the rates of discount, have been somewhat more extended, and have been marked by a higher degree of confidence than hitherto. The banks, however, are not disposed to enlarge materially their facilities to the mercantile community. Messrs. Branker's liabilities are estimated at about £100,000; but the firm holds large stocks of colonial produce, including coffee, to the value of some £50,000, and it is stated, I believe with good foundation, that even at present valuations, the estate shows a surplus in favour of the assets of £20,000. It is this evening in my power to announce definitively that, on the 1st of December, the Royal Bank of Liverpool will resume operations. I have also the satisfaction of announcing the definitive probability of the North and South Wales Bank likewise shortly resuming. This fact has been before communicated; but it may yet be satisfactory, in connexion with the new announcement, that the proprietors have been summoned to meet on the 1st of December next, to repeat the statement; and there is no reason to doubt the anticipation previously mentioned, that at this meeting the proprietors will resolve upon the immediate re-opening of the bank. The affairs of the Liverpool Banking Company, I may mention likewise, bear an auspicious aspect. The capital of the bank remains untouched; and probably the desires expressed by the directors in the documents accompanying the balance-sheet, copies of which I annex, will, on the 30th inst., receive the approval of the meeting of proprietors now convened for that date.—*Times' Correspondent.*

Messrs. T. and M. Murray, of Liverpool, have offered

their creditors a composition of 10s. in the pound, by instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, which has been accepted.

Another meeting of parties interested in the affairs of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., bill discounters, has been held. The realization of assets continues very satisfactory. Out of £1,725,000 of liabilities at the date of suspension, £1,100,000 has "run off," so that the outstanding total liabilities amount to only £625,000. The amount of bills held by the firm on houses which have suspended is about £35,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. S. S. Curtis, hide and leather factor, has been held, and a statement of his affairs presented. The debts and liabilities are between £17,000 and £18,000, and the assets sufficient to pay 5s. in the pound, a composition to that amount being finally accepted, payable at three, six, and nine months.

The creditors of Messrs. Ewing, Andersons, and Aird, of Manchester, Glasgow, and Calcutta, held a meeting on Thursday, when it is understood the insolvents made an offer to pay a secured composition of 3s. 6d. in the pound, in four months, on the amount of their debts and liabilities, stated at about £30,000.

NEW MAYORS, 1847-8.

BEVERLEY	Richard Hodgson, Esq.
BIRMINGHAM	Charles Geach, Esq.
BOLTON	Thomas Ridgway Bridston, Esq.
BRADFORD	Robert Milligan, Esq., (unanimously re-elected.)
CAMBRIDGE	Charles Finch Foster, Esq.
CHESTER	Richard Phillips Jones, M.D.
CHESTERFIELD	John Gilbert Crompton, Esq.
DONCASTER	Frederick Fisher, Esq.
EDINBURGH	Rt. Hon. Adam Black, Lord Provost.
GATESHEAD	Mr. Councillor Potts.
GRANTHAM	John Wilson, Esq.
HULL	John Lee Smith, Esq.
LANCASTER	T. Howitt, Esq.
LEEDS	Francis Carbutt, Esq.
LEICESTER	John Biggs, Esq.
LIVERPOOL	T. B. Horsfall, Esq.
LICHFIELD	Thomas Johnson, Esq.
LINLITHGOW	Adam Dawson, Esq.
LONDON	Mr. Alderman Hooper.
MANCHESTER	Elkanah Armitage, Esq. (re-elected.)
NEWCASTLE	Mr. Alderman Dunn, (declined.)
NOTTINGHAM	Mr. Alderman Heard, (unanimous.)
PONTEFRAC	D. Longstaff, Esq.
PRESTON	Thomas Birchall, Esq.
RIPON	William Williamson, Esq.
SALFORD	William Jenkinson, Esq.
STOCKPORT	Edward Marsland, Esq., of Pownall-hall.
SHEFFIELD	Edward Vickers, Esq.
WIGAN	John Lord, Esq. (re-elected.)
YORK	Sir John Simpson, who has declined the honour. City Sheriff, Benjamin Dodsworth, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.A. EXAMINATION.—1847.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Colleges.
Acton, Henry Morel	Manchester (New).
Barfield, John	Cheshunt.
Beard, Charles	Manchester (New).
Cooke, Robert Thomas Elsam	King's.
Davies, David Charles	University.
Davies, Theophilus	Manchester (New).
Hall, George James	Highbury.
Halley, Robert	University.
Hayward, Robert Baldwin	"
Howard, Charles	"
Jackson, Edward Steane	"
Jackson, John Stuart	King's.
Lister, Joseph	University.
Long, Robert Weaver	"
Matthews, Henry	"
Maugham, Charles William	King's.
May, George	"
Philips, John William	Manchester (New).
Randall, Uriah Brodribb	University.
Roberts, Samuel	Manchester (New).
Rosher, Henry Gladdish	University.
Scroope, Henry John	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Segar, William Francis	Stonyhurst.
Steele, Edward	University.
Stevenson, William Rawson	"
Taylor, John Hutton	"
Todhunter, William Bower	"
Weld, Alfred	Stonyhurst.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arlidge, John Thomas	King's.
Berkeley, Swinburne Fitzhardinge	Stonyhurst.
Brady, Maziere John	University.
Honiborne, Thomas Saunders	Homerton.
Jones, David	Stepney.
Knight, Thomas Barns	Stonyhurst.
Palmer, Hamilton Charles	University.
Stevens, Frederic William	Carmarthen.

The case of George Palmer Davies is reserved for the consideration of the Senate.

SUSPENDING PAYMENT BY TELEGRAPH.—We have heard the following capital story connected with the present money pressure. A station agent of a certain railway, who has likewise charge of the telegraph, lately received, by means of the latter, news of the suspension of payment of a bank sixty or seventy miles off, with instructions to communicate the same to its branch office, situated in the quarter to which the message had come, which, of course, was then to suspend payment also. The agent was a 'cute man, however, and he reflected, before doing this, that a small sum which he had lodged in the branch bank some time before might be endangered thereby. So, saying nothing to any one, he very coolly walked down to the bank, and having drawn out his little deposit in gold, he handed over the message in writing that he had received per telegraph. We presume, under the circumstances, that the telegraph agent will be considered to have acted a very natural part.—*Globe.*

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY—PROCLAMATION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued his expected proclamation for the repression of outrage. It is in the form of a circular to the Lieutenants of Counties. While the destitution of a large number of the people is to be deeply deplored, he says, it is notorious that the robberies of arms, and night attacks, in Limerick and Clare, as well as the assassinations in Tipperary, King's County, and Roscommon, are not caused by want, but are the acts of habitual disturbers of the public peace. In affording protection to the well-disposed, the Lord-Lieutenant asks for their co-operation to suppress violence. As there is no class, save the guilty, uninterested in the repression of crime, Lord Clarendon confidently appeals for aid, not only to the gentry, but to the well-disposed farmers and industrious peasantry. Every means will be taken to extinguish the present wicked spirit—

The constabulary will be increased in all disturbed districts (whereby an additional burden will be thrown upon the rates), military detachments will be stationed wherever necessary, in aid of the civil authorities, and efficient patrols maintained; liberal rewards will be given for information leading to the arrest of offenders and ample protection to all who come forward and prosecute them; in short, no exertion shall be spared for rigorously enforcing the law against those by whom it is violated.

The Lord-Lieutenant gives a hint to those who harbour and abet the perpetrators of crime—

Above all, he thinks it his duty to make known the penalties that will be incurred by accessories to crime, and that all persons are by law considered accessories who protect criminals against their pursuers—who afford them the means to escape—who aid in their disguise—who mislead those who may be in search of them—or who harbour offenders in their houses.

The hand of every one should be against the perpetrator of crime; and the law will pursue with rigour, not alone the culprit himself, but sentence to transportation or imprisonment all who give him aid, shelter, or protection.

It is reported in Dublin, that military officers stationed in the disturbed counties are to be invested with the commission of the peace, in order to facilitate the operations against the lawless bands that infest those districts.

MORE MURDERS.

Tipperary still marches from atrocity to atrocity. Every act of barbarism is followed by another still more outrageous. Mr. Uniacke Bailey, an extensive land agent, and Chairman of the Board, on leaving Nenagh at half-past five o'clock on Thursday for his own residence, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Head, was fired at within a short distance of his own house, and frightfully wounded. His mouth was shattered to pieces by a large discharge of slugs, and Mr. Head was also seriously injured. The injuries inflicted on Mr. Bailey are supposed to be mortal. A more excellent and considerate country gentleman there does not exist in Ireland than the victim of this terrible outrage.

On Friday night a ganger, named Smith, was barbarously murdered at the Ballybrophy station of the Cashel line, his brains having been knocked out with a hatchet. The alleged cause of the murder is, that Smith had endeavoured to reduce the wages of the men employed on that part of the line. Ballybrophy is within six miles of Roscrea, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.

A third horrible murder was perpetrated on Friday night in the county Limerick. The object of the assassins was the murder of a man named Ryan—the wife of that unhappy man their victim. A party entered the house of Ryan at the early hour of seven o'clock in the evening. A man named Tucker was with him on their entrance, and they announced their savage purpose. Ryan threw Tucker between himself and the murderers; they succeeded in separating both, and a gun was pointed at their intended victim. His wife flung herself before her husband to shield him, and received the shot in her left breast; it passed out at her back, and she fell a corpse. The assassins then decamped. Ryan is steward and bailiff to Sir M. Barrington.

The Limerick paper records a dozen outrages, at least, besides that fearful one just noticed—houses attacked for arms, property violently taken, and armed parties parading openly the country—the process of the law courts violently opposed, as in one instance we find it stated that the house of a civil bill bailiff was attacked, and a large number of decrees, ready for execution, abstracted, together with his arms. It is gratifying to know, that in this instance three of the neighbouring peasantry followed the marauders, and succeeded in recovering the arms, which the party flung away in their retreat. The decrees were not restored.

THE MEETING OF PEERS, M.P.'s, &c.—The adjourned meeting of peers, members of Parliament, and landholders, was held on Tuesday, when the discussion on the law of landlord and tenant was resumed. The attendance was lamentably deficient; scarcely any landlords were present; and Mr. Ferguson, one of the Secretaries, in noticing their absence, threatened the defaulters with leaving them to their fate. Mr. Ferguson spoke in opposition to Mr. Mitchell's definition of the tenant-right of Ulster. Mr. Geoffrey Browne accounted for the absence of the landlords, by stating that they did not like the excited expectations which the discussion would create, where an adjustment seemed impossible. Mr. Sharman Crawford defined the nature of the northern tenant-right, in a speech which created a visible impression. His address was to this effect:—In Ireland, the improvement of land by draining, planting, building, &c., is all effected at the cost of the tenant. While this practice exists, the tenant creates in the land by his investments in improvements a permanent title beyond the right to a maintenance, of which the landlord has no right to deprive him, and on which he can have no claim. This title or property is perfectly distinct from the landlords' claim to the fee; and this distinct property, thus created by labour, capital, and industry, constitutes tenant-right. When the improvements are made at

the landlord's expense, Mr. Crawford admitted that no claim of tenant-right could arise. At the conclusion of Mr. Crawford's speech, the meeting adjourned till Thursday. On Thursday, the attendance was thinner than ever, the landlords staying away almost to a man. A fresh resolution was adopted, setting forth the expediency of an alteration in the law of landlord and tenant, so as to insure compensation for permanent improvements. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION.—The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Edward Wynne (late inspecting officer at Ennistymon) an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner in Ireland.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE POOR-LAW.—The Commissioners of Poor-laws in Ireland, carrying out in its full sense the recent pledge of his Excellency, Lord Clarendon, that the Poor-law should be rendered as fully effective as possible, have issued instructions to the several inspectors of unions throughout Ireland, enjoining vigour in soliciting and enforcing payment of the rates by individual ratepayers, without fear or favour.—*Globe*.

MURDER OF MAJOR MAHON.—On the Sunday preceding the murder of Major Mahon, he was denounced from the altar as a tyrant and oppressor of the poor by a Roman Catholic priest in the neighbourhood. If such be the fruits of the educational course pursued at Maynooth, can the national grant cease too soon?—*Correspondent of the Times*.

WRECK OF THE "STEPHEN WHITNEY."—NINETY-ONE LIVES LOST.

We regret to announce the total loss of the New York packet-ship, "Stephen Whitney," off the south-western coast of Ireland, on the night of Wednesday last. This disaster, it appears, has unhappily been accompanied with the loss of ninety-one lives. The unfortunate packet-ship left New York on the evening of the 18th ult., with one hundred and ten passengers and crew on board. Copy of a letter from J. Allen, chief-mate of the "Stephen Whitney," to Messrs. F. and J. Sands, dated Skull, November 12:—

It is my painful duty to inform you of the loss of the "Stephen Whitney," with her noble commander, on the night of the 10th inst. We had no observation on that day, wind strong from S.W., weather thick; at six p.m. we close reefed the top-sails and reefed the courses, intending to haul off the land at eight p.m.; but at eight precisely made the land off Crookhaven, which we judged by the lighthouse to be the Old Head of Kinsale. We immediately made all possible sail and hauled off shore; at nine we kept away, Channel course, judging we were clear of all danger, but at ten made the land ahead about pistol-shot. In the act of staying (owing to the tremendous sea) the ship went ashore stern first, nearly broadside on. The island proved to be the Western Cliff, inside Cape Clear. The scene that followed baffles all description; out of 110 passengers and crew only 19 were saved. Captain Popham was washed away from alongside me, and I have no doubt killed immediately. In fifteen minutes from the time she struck she went to atoms. The survivors are all here, landed half naked, and all more or less hurt on the rocks. The authorities here are very busy saving the wreck, but it is in such a dreadful state that it will scarcely pay the labour. Several bodies have been found to-day (crew and steerage passengers), and were buried on the island.

I have written to the consul at Cork, stating our distress, and I hope to hear from him shortly. We were near perishing, had it not been for the kindness of some gentlemen here. We shall leave for Liverpool as soon as we can.

The *Cork Southern Reporter* says:—"The bodies of a lady and child were thrown on shore. The lady had three gold rings on her fingers, and was very richly dressed. It is reported that there were three vessels lost on the same fatal night. The vessel has completely gone to pieces, and the cargo, which is said to be very valuable, is being carried off by the country people, who flocked in thousands to the scene of the wreck."

The "Stephen Whitney" was a splendid vessel of 1,034 tons burden, and belonged to the class of packet-ships termed the "red star line," of which Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands and Co., of Liverpool, are the consignees. The late commander of the "Stephen Whitney," Captain C. W. Popham, was highly respected, and was an active and skilful navigator.

A HUSBAND'S PREDICAMENT.—"Fill me this bottle with laudanum," exclaimed an excited married man, rushing into a druggist's shop on the Tyne—his face bleeding from a recent encounter with his wife. "It will kill you," the druggist calmly replied. "That's what I want it for," was Romeo's rejoinder: "I'll kill myself to vex her." The druggist said it would be a pity to prevent so amiable a purpose, and filled the phial. No sooner filled than emptied. "I'm a dead man," cried Romeo, staggering into the presence of his Juliet: "I've taken laudanum." "Ha! ha! ha!" was the provoking response: "who cares what thou'st, thou ha'porth o' tripe in two bites!" The moribund little man stood agast. He had destroyed himself to be revenged; and, instead of running for the stomach-pump, a contemptuous laugh, and a sneer at his proportions, was her reception of his tragic announcement! He was dying to give her pain, and she was as pleased as Punch! Exasperated by his blunder, the poor sinner tottered back to the druggist's, and, feeling the poison at work within him, demanded an instant emetic. "I poisoned myself," he groaned, "to vex her, and she's glad I'm going! O! give me an emetic, and save me!" Nothing loth, the man of medicine executed this second order. Romeo then returned to recover in the sight of his wife, that she might have the mortification of beholding him restored to her arms.—Now the druggist, having no inclination to abet suicide, and being unwilling, by refusing to administer poison, to send our hero to a less scrupulous shop, had given him, on his first visit, a dose of tincture of rhubarb; and while the afflicted wretch was labouring under the double operation of his purge and emetic, his "better-half," still unmoved by his sufferings, sharpened them by the scorpion exclamation—"Why, thou thin end of a penn'orth o' cheese, thou sart'ly cannot last lang; for thou's swealin' away like a farden channel leet at byeth ends!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

ESTEEMED COADJUTORS.—More than six months have elapsed since, as the representatives of 200,000 of our brethren and sisters, the Sabbath-school teachers of this influential empire, we honoured you with the appointment and charged you with the responsibilities, not only of securing the continuance of the Sunday-school system of our own and of foreign lands in their present state of prosperity, but we anticipated your most prompt and energetic movements, as its recognised guardians, against the perils with which it was threatened by the Minutes of Council.

We have learned that a memorial has been presented to her Majesty's Government, soliciting their denial of aid to all schools where any denominational instruction is compulsorily taught, or at which attendance on Sundays was strictly enjoined. We are anxious for full official information on this point; we think you will deem it a reasonable demand, not only from the position you occupy, but also as due to our reasonable expectations and the anxieties we cherish.

As the mover of the addenda which embodies the feelings and solicitudes of by far the larger portion of our brethren throughout the land, you will not, I am sure, accuse me of intemperate haste, in asking for a full explanation of the circumstances connected with the memorial, the manner in which it was received, and the action you purpose to take, and of what other measures in connexion with the claims which we are preparing to present in behalf of the two millions of Britain's sons and daughters who are at present under our care on each returning Sabbath.

We are indisposed to censure, and especially as we will still encourage the hope that the time, however long, and toils tedious, has been spent in continued deliberations worth the sacred cause itself, and well calculated to perpetuate the blessings of the system to generations yet unborn. Forgive us, however, for our jealous watchfulness—we behold in all directions activities worthy nobler objects—the emissaries of error slumber not. Our Union, as it regards appearances, is in a too "quiescent attitude," and the energies of near half a century are now unseen, unfelt, unheard. The National School Society, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, its whole bench of bishops, and its almost entire body of clergy, know no repose; their training schools at Westminster, at Battersea, Whitlands, and St. Mark's College—the schoolmasters who are sent forth among 967,100 children, the present number under the society's superintendence, diffusing principles most adverse to our Protestant Christianity, and most harmonious with those of the papal see.

Already we hear the triumphs of the times of error. The deadly upas-tree flourishes in the distance; and the semi-popery of Oxford, or rather popery writ small, will soon have its thousands and tens of thousands of victims from villages and hamlets, where its juvenile population have no other means for daily instruction than from those of the clergy in their districts who shall ask for and receive the aid of the State; and these are the men who are spreading through the land—these are the recognized guardians of our British youth—few others, as from general observation, and from the estimable Mr. Hatcham's recent public declaration, that he knew not where to get a curate untainted by the sophistries and pollution of the stream now running so fearfully and rapidly through the land.

We give you these merely as specimens of the system now so fearfully at work, and against which, as protectors of our interesting flocks, we ask your steady, decided, and persevering co-operation. We are each, with yourselves, responsible for coming ages—all that is dear to us as patriots and as Christians is now at stake—the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty, of missions to our fallen world, and its recovery from the ruins of the fall, are instrumentally beckoning us onward; and the smiles of the God of all grace, who has blessed our Union thus far, is cheering us in our toil. Let us be faithful, and our reward will be as glorious as it will be undeserved.

I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. THOMPSON.

Poundford Park, Nov. 13, 1847.

"KILLING BY THE HANGMAN."—**MAIDSTONE, THURSDAY.**—A large and important meeting was held here on the subject of capital punishment last evening at our Assembly Rooms. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings, the room was thronged by a highly respectable and influential audience. Mr. Charles Gilpin, of London, attended as a deputation from the Central Committee, accompanied by Mr. Spencer T. Hall, the Secretary of the Society. The greatest attention was paid to the addresses of these gentlemen, and a very warm interest shown in the subject under discussion. A local society was formed to promote the abolition of capital punishment, and nearly 200 persons have enrolled themselves as members and subscribers. After a cordial vote of thanks to the deputation the meeting broke up about 10 o'clock.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' MODEL REFORM INSTITUTION FOR FEMALES.—The arrangements for the reception of young women into the Model Reform Institution, which owes its foundation to the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, are nearly completed, the premises at Shepherd's Bush engaged for the purpose having undergone a thorough transformation. The arrangements have been carried on under the inspection of Colonel Chesterton, Governor of the Middlesex House of Correction, to whom the superintendence of the institution will be confided, and Mr. Charles Dickens, who has taken great interest in the matter. At first it is intended to admit twenty young women, and upon these experiments will be tested. If it is found to succeed, the numbers will be materially increased, and similar institutions will be forthwith established in different parts of the country, and in such of the colonies as stand most in need of them.—*Morning Post*.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.—The electric telegraph between Montreal and New York, a distance of one thousand and twenty-one miles, is now open.

EXTRAORDINARY OPERATIONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ETHER.—Two cases which have attracted much notice in the medical profession have occurred at the Royal Free Hospital. In both cases disease of the arm existed which required amputation. In the first case the limb was removed above the elbow; in the other the severe operation of amputation of the shoulder joint was resorted to. The extraordinary effect of ether was manifested in both cases. The name of the first patient is William Stokes, who became insensible to pain on the first administration of the ether, and the operation was performed by Mr. Wakley, jun., one of the surgeons of the hospital. Stokes, when told that the operation was over, expressed the utmost surprise. The case of the other patient, William Russell, a shoemaker, is one of still more striking importance. The arm was removed at the shoulder joint by Mr. Wakley, jun., in the presence of his colleagues and several hospital surgeons, the patient being insensible to pain, but conscious of what was going on. The operation was performed in fifty seconds. The patients are both doing well, and the cases furnished additional evidence of the value of this important discovery—the inhalation of ether in operations.

MR. COBDEN AND THE CURRENCY.—The *North of Scotland Gazette* contains a letter from Mr. Davidson, of Aberdeen, to Mr. Cobden, on the question of the currency, with Mr. Cobden's reply. After some remarks relating to the Anti-corn-law League and Sir R. Peel's acknowledgment of his error in having opposed a free trade in corn, Mr. Davidson says:—

Sir Robert is equally wrong on the currency question, but he is still swayed by his false financial theory. It is high time that the currency question should now be taken up in the same resolute spirit as that of the corn-laws, and that it should be urged on Parliament in the same powerful and persevering way. Now that restrictions on corn have been removed, why should they remain on currency? Free trade surely means trade free, not in one branch only, but in every branch.

The following is Mr. Cobden's reply:—

Manchester, 26th Oct., 1847.
DEAR SIR,—I feel much obliged by your very friendly letter. So many persons who take an interest in the currency question are calling my attention to it, that I feel it quite impossible to enter upon the discussion of the subject in a private correspondence. It will give me pleasure to find, when I have occasion to state my views publicly, that they are in accordance with those which you entertain.

I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
MR. DAVIDSON. RICHARD COBDEN.

LITERATURE.

"NORTH BRITISH REVIEW."—No. XV.

AMONG the articles of high merit contained in the present number of this very able periodical, there are some which appear to us worthy of a larger notice than a mere passing reference, and we have accordingly omitted it from our monthly list that we may be able to regard it more leisurely. The ten subjects which constitute the matter are—1. Lord Lindsay's Christian Art; 2. Oxford—University Reform; 3. Our Mining Population; 4. The Abuses of Jury Trials; 5. Wilson's Lands of the Bible; 6. Bunsen's Church of the Future; 7. Mediæval History of Italy; 8. Sir J. C. Ross's Antarctic Voyage of Discovery; 9. Percy Bysshe Shelley; 10. The Microscope.

Amidst much matter which most readers will regard as attractive in the first paper, some sentiments grated upon our minds, especially when we remembered the quarter whence they emanated. That all the arts may be made subservient to the purposes of religion, we cannot doubt; though we agree with the admission of the writer, that they are ineffective in accomplishing its highest and noblest purposes. But when we remember from what particular communion painting has derived its strongest impulse, and the special subjects on which some of its highest miracles have been performed—very often those of an external and ascetic religion—and when we associate with these considerations the characters and lives of those whose triumphs have been most conspicuous, and the fact, that the noblest exhibitions of Christianity are those in which the sensual is depressed, and the spiritual is exalted, we fear to assert, with the writer, that the most perfect form of art is inseparable from religious veneration—at least, in the true and spiritual meaning of that expression. Nor are we convinced by the fact, that some celebrated painters could not paint a crucifix without tears bedewing their cheeks, or that many celebrated paintings were executed as a piece of Christian duty. We need not deny the religion of the men, but we feel that we ought to distinguish religious sensibility from Christian principle, and we fear that many men may be successful in delineating the forms, who have little or no claim to the latter. If the argument has force, it is certainly not on the side of Protestantism. Passing over this, however, and the conjecture that, had they lived in the middle ages, Scott, and Coleridge, and Robertson, and Carlyle, would have been historical painters, as they are now historical writers—which we take to be, with some truth, a confusion of talents which differ—the article is full of varied information, and artistical enthusiasm.

The next article, on "Oxford," is a calm, temperate, and forcible paper, and is evidently the production of one who knows the "whereabout" of the university system. Deprecating the disparaging manner in which the subject has been often treated, the tone is one of faithful warning to "set the house in order." The information in the following paragraph is instructive:—

"Without their colleges, neither Oxford nor Cambridge could ever have occupied their present proud position. In the early times, of which chiefly we have hitherto spoken, there were no colleges; the university consisted of master and scholars—learned men accredited by herself as compe-

tent to teach, and students flocking in vast numbers to Oxford for the benefit of instruction. Members of either class found lodgings where they pleased, as is the case now with respect to students in the Scottish and in the Continental universities. Soon, however, it was found convenient for any celebrated teacher to assemble his pupils in some commodious house hired for the purpose—to form them into a little society, living in common, under his inspection and control. These were the original *Halls*—mere voluntary assemblages of students under the presidency of a master. With the thirteenth century, and the stimulus then given to literary pursuits, came the commencement of a great change. Large grants or bequests were made by several wealthy patrons of learning to found houses similar in character to the ancient halls, with the important distinction, that instead of one master they should have several Socii, or fellows, with one of their number as head, each of whom should be provided with permanent incomes out of the funds provided by the founder. To these again were added scholars—a given number of students, to be supported like the fellows, on smaller incomes, while engaged in the prosecution of their studies. Both fellows and scholars were understood to be resident within the walls of the building erected for their use. Thus arose the colleges—sometimes as entirely new foundations, sometimes by the acquisition of property on the part of one of the ancient halls. It was probably not intended by the founders that they should receive any other members besides those provided for by the terms of the foundation. But necessity was imperative, even had their wishes been adverse. So scant, in general, were the original funds, that the payments of unwendowed members formed a source of income not to be despised; and very soon the last step was taken towards the establishment of the new system, by making it imperative on all academical pupils to enter one or other of the colleges. With this enactment, the system, in its essential parts, was complete."

The conclusion of the whole paper is, that though it is idle for our Universities to imagine that they can escape a rigorous investigation and Parliamentary control, and though many parts of the system need to be, and must be amended, it will be at once the part of wisdom and Christianity to leave Oxford, where it is, in the hands of the religious party now monopolizing it.

The number is, however, principally remarkable for an article, of much power and interest, founded upon "Bunsen's Church of the Future." The subject is congenial to every Christian, and many minds, of very different powers and purposes, are now busying themselves on the majestic problem. Nor can we discuss too freely and too gravely, a subject embodying the hopes for which the whole creation groans and travails. The writer devotes many just strictures to the strange and hybrid alliance between the establishments of Prussia and England in relation to the new bishopric of Jerusalem, which, to our regret, we cannot extract, though they form the basis of Chevalier Bunsen's treatise; and he then proceeds to mark, with the emphatic phrase it deserves, his "noble protest against a merely formal and ritual Episcopacy,"—"unparalleled, as we believe, in ancient or modern literature." "We might class it with the famous oath of Demosthenes." Were it for this passage alone, the work of Bunsen's would demand high regard. With views somewhat resembling those proposed by Arnold, Bunsen regards "man's whole life in intercourse with the world, as well as in the direct worship of God, as a continual sacrifice," pervading the individual being, the family and the commonwealth. Bunsen admits that this view requires for its development a Christian nation; but contends that it may be imperfectly developed under a Nero. It is here that we must look for the radical error of the whole system, and of all systems which have any form of Church and State as their idea. Wanting this universal diffusion of religion through every individual composing the nation, the Christian state is but another name for a minority holding some Christian truth, and imposing those tenets upon others who do not acknowledge their force. The reviewer has well pointed out some of the discrepancies attaching themselves to the doctrine, though without any very clear announcement of the real principle. In contradistinction, the Presbyterian system is enounced, commencing with a large circle of several societies "having their own teachers or rulers," and gradually narrowing themselves into elective presbyteries, till they end in one supreme assembly, whose connexion with the State is somewhat equivocal; and the writer then somewhat ominously adds,—“We would endeavour to find Divine warrant for such a representative superstructure.” We fear that these words too correctly describe the whole matter. The theory is built up out of human materials, and then the "endeavour" is made to uphold it by Divine sanction. How infinitely better that the ground should be first fairly and fully cleared according to Divine precedents and principles, that the foundations may be deeply and impregably laid upon it; and then, in order that the building may be complete, that every stone shall be carefully inspected, and none be admitted which does not bear upon it the Divine impress! But the notions of Jewish polity linger about the mind of the reviewer, obscuring and darkening much precious truth.

With a lamentation that it should be so, the article goes on to describe the spirit of the age, as the starting into life again of antiquated contests—"Papist, Presbyterian, Prelatical, Puritan, Cavalier, and Roundhead, almost in the very guise they wore of old." In some important respects the description is true. We are indeed turning back to former painful passages in our history; but it is with the noble view of endeavouring in this second examination to correct the mistakes which lead men so eminent to lose their whole objects, and which conducted them to their most melancholy and disastrous failures. It was the principle of the pure spirituality of Christ's religion which Papist, Puritan, and Prelatist alike missed; and missing which, neither Papist nor Puritan, nor Presbyterian, nor Wesleyan either—neither Arnold nor Bunsen, with all their ardent and noble energies—will ever succeed in the recon-

struction of God's divine, though now desolated, temple. Till the acknowledgment of this master truth, the curse will be against the man who shall attempt to rebuild the ecclesiastical Jericho; and the attempt of Julian to repair Jerusalem will be but the type of the issue in which all such well-meant but misdirected efforts will assuredly terminate.

Endeavours after the Christian Life. Discourses, by JAMES MARTINEAU. 2 Vols. London: John Chapman, Strand.

THE first volume of these discourses is in the second edition; the second appears for the first time. We are not surprised that a second series should be called for by the demand for the first. Mr. Martineau is known, much beyond the limits of his own denomination, as a man of great gifts and accomplishments, and his publications have been all marked (whatever may be thought of their principles) by subtle and vigorous thought, much beauty of imagination, and certain charms of composition, which are sure to find admirers.

Mr. Martineau is a Unitarian, differing considerably from the old scripturalist school of Unitarians in having, on some points, more sympathy, and on some less, with orthodox sentiments. But the discourses before us are not controversial. Now and then there is a lunge at what we hold true and sacred, but the general character is that of poetical sentiment. "The title expresses the spirit more than the matter of the book; which 'endeavours' to produce, rather than describe, the essential temper of 'the Christian Life.'" Whether this 'endeavour' is likely to be successful it does not fall within our province to affirm or deny. Great diversity of opinion will obtain upon the point.

That there is much which may be profitably perused and pondered will be generally admitted. Indeed, the author's chief excellence to us is in a high moral. There is a delicacy and ethereality of ethical sentiment in the discourses which must commend them to many readers who will yet grievously lament their doctrinal transgressions, and still more their doctrinal omissions. We do not think that the discourses are "for the million" in any sense. The views of life and the world, while often those which a man with his eyes open could take, are yet very often such as befit the study more than any other scene. They are beautiful things to think about, but not the things which those who have a close and eager contest with sense and sin require. Many of his thoughts are like the specimen and fancy tools which adorn cutlers' shops—you can't work with them, however elegant and richly wrought. Without discussing the question of orthodoxy in its relation to these volumes, and without franking all its philosophy, we might safely say that many of the orthodox in all departments might receive from them intellectual stimulus, moral polish, and, in some moods, religious edification.

Rowbotham's Guide to French Conversation, comprising Vocabulary and Dialogues on Subjects practically useful to Travellers and Learners. A New Edition, enlarged and recommended by MARIN DE LA VOYE. London: R. Yorke Clarke and Co., successors to Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street.

NONE can question the great advantage of such works as this, when well executed. They supply an obvious and common necessity. They bear the palpable mark of utility. "Good dialogue books are to good grammars," observes the reviser, "what the knowledge of the use of tools is to the mere theory of the most scientific engineers." This is exactly their value to those who understand the rules of language—but they have a value also for those who do not. By the help of the work before us a person ignorant of grammar may manage as much conversation as will preserve him alive, if not minister to his mental instruction and enjoyment. We warmly recommend the book.

The Story Without an End. From the German of CAROVÉ. By SARAH AUSTIN. Illustrated by WILLIAM HARVEY, Esq. New and improved edition. London: E. Fillingham Wilson.

IT is rather late in the day to notice this publication. Large praises have been bestowed upon it by our fellow reviewers, and multitudes have read it to their great delight. Late though it be, we cordially second the favourable notices it has received. It is a fairy tale of great sweetness, beautifully conceived, and beautifully written. The style is sprightly and graceful, and the spirit is in unison with the purest and most kindly sentiments of the refined heart. The illustrations are very good, and the whole getting-up of the book is admirable.

1. *School Songs, Sacred, Moral, and Descriptive; designed to aid Instruction in Schools and Families.* Edited by JOHN CURWEN.

2. *School Music, comprehending the "Child's Own Tune Book" for Sunday Schools, with a large and varied Selection of Tunes for Day Schools.* Arranged for Three Voices, by GEORGE HOGARTH, Esq., Author of the "History of Music," &c., and edited by JOHN CURWEN. London: Ward and Co.

MR. CURWEN is favourably known for the interest he takes in the young, and the skill he possesses to engage and edify their minds. The publications before us are creditable to his taste and knowledge, and will, we doubt not, be prized by a large class of readers and singers.

Consistent Dissent Vindicated. Being a Reprint of the Lambeth State Church Tracts, recently issued. With Corrections and Additions, by JAMES MIRAMS, Congregational Minister, Kennington. London: Benjamin L. Green.

THE main contents of this pamphlet were published in a series of five weekly hand-bills, in consequence of the seizure of the author's goods for ecclesiastical rates. They contain a brief, pithy, and spirited statement and defence of the reasons which moved the author to suffer for passive resistance to Church exactions, and which are generally approved and participated by Nonconformists.

GLEANINGS.

STOP MY PAPER!—This is, nine times out of ten, the cry of a man whose absurd suggestions have been disregarded, whose manuscript nonsense has been rejected, or whose ignorance has been exposed.

In the alphabetical calendar of prisoners in Reading gaol, occurs the following entry:—"Prince Albert, convicted by John Higgs, Esq., for breaking windows in the Union Workhouse, Maidenhead—two calendar months, hard labour." The man's name is Albert Prince.

The Church of All Hallows, in London, still possesses an income originally given to it for the purpose of buying faggots for burning heretics.

The *Western Times* informs us the colporteur in the employ of the Town Mission and Scripture Readers' Society, has sold in Devon, in rather more than a twelve-month, 9,400 copies of the Scriptures, and 58,000 publications of the Religious Tract Society.

It is stated in the *Dramatic Review* that "twelve symphonies by Mozart, never heard in England, will shortly be published."

BRITISH GUIANA.—People in Great Britain fall into the mistake of designating British Guiana an "island." But this colony is situated on the north eastern coast of the South American continent, between the Oronoco and Corentyne rivers. British Guiana embraces the former colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, which are now united; being designated counties of British Guiana, of which Demerara is the seat of Government, and Georgetown the capital. This small piece of geographical information we hope will suffice for a long time to come.—*Guiana Congregational.*

THE NEW COINAGE.—The new model penny-piece—a circle of silver in a frame of copper—is not a new idea, one moreover unsanctioned by the Mint, and one that was found five and twenty years ago expensive and useless. The coin we see in the streets is therefore nothing more than a hawk's medal. The report that the five shilling pieces are to be treated in the same manner is equally erroneous.

GASTRONOMIC DELICACIES.—In the Tyrol, and particularly at Voralberg, a regular business of breeding snails for sale is carried on. They are placed in large pieces of ground, bare of shrubs and trees, and covered with grass, where they are fed with cabbage leaves. In winter they are covered with moss, to protect them from the cold. The flesh is most delicate in autumn. They are sold on the spot at the rate of about 2½ to 3 florins the thousand.—*Globe.*

POLITICS AND THE FINE ARTS.—The Duke of Lucca has not only abdicated his sovereignty, but sold his pictures to a rich Englishman, who, on receiving the treasure, paid the purchase money to two agents, who abdicated their characters, and ran off to America.

PUNCH AND THE PREMIER, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.—*Punch*, like other people, has been having an interview with Lord John. "Now, my lord," said the old gentleman, "what do you intend to do about things in general?" "Well, upon my word," replied the Premier, "I cannot say exactly; but, as near as I can guess—I do not know."

A simultaneous collection for a national tribute to the memory of the late Mr. O'Connell, will be made next Thursday in all the parishes of Ireland.

SCANDALOUS.—It has wittily but somewhat ungallantly been said, that a woman is the reverse of her mirror—that the one reflects without talking, and the other talks without reflecting.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—The *Nottingham Journal* states that a singular fraud has been successfully attempted by some laceworkers, who have given to cotton the appearance of silk. Silk thread is dissolved by a chemical process, and after the cotton thread has been drawn through the solution thus obtained it has the gloss and appearance of silk thread, from which the eye cannot distinguish it.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—WILL IT PAY?—There is one fact, of great importance, lying at the threshold of our argument for an Ocean Penny Postage. The English Government has never stipulated with any Ocean Steam Packet Company to adhere to any fixed price of postage on letters or newspapers transmitted in its mails. If the Government should ever undertake to convey the letters of the world across the ocean for nothing, it would be no breach of contract with Cunard's or any other Steam-Packet line. In contracting with these lines, not the slightest allusion was probably made to the rates of postage which would be charged on the matter conveyed in the mail-bags. Let it be remembered, then, that in giving the world an Ocean Penny Postage, England will not have to pay a farthing more per annum to the Steam-Packet lines in her service, than she does at the present rates of postage on letters and newspapers to and from countries beyond the seas. There can be no reason to doubt, that the ocean which divides between the Old World and the New is to become a vast field of competition, between the great commercial nations, for the transportation of mail matter and passengers. The English lines can bid as low for this carrying trade as any other nation on the globe; and there is no reason to doubt that they would be glad to retain their present price of carrying the mails between England and America, though newspapers were free of charge, and letters charged only a penny a piece, when under half an ounce in weight. Perhaps this fact, in itself, may serve to soften down the obstacles to an Ocean Penny Postage, which occur to the minds of those who casually glance at the proposition from a certain magnifying distance. Having thus occupied the mere outworks, we will next advance upon the citadel of the idea of free-trade between mind and mind the wide world over.—*Elihu Burritt.*

CONFUCIUS FORETOLD THE MESSIAH, B.C. 520.—According to a translation of the prophecy, Confucius evidently professed a firm belief in the Supreme God. He describes the terrestrial paradise—the fall of angels and of men—the appearance at that moment of mercy of the Holy One in the West, to teach and save mankind. The Creator has implanted in all mankind an earnest longing for spiritual communion with the great Author of their being.—Haggai ii. 7. Most of the Pagan philosophers, as well as Confucius, have expressed an anxiety to be enlightened by some personal revelation from God. Plato, B.C. 310, told Socrates that "Alcibiades knew not what to pray for in a right manner." Socrates says, "that he thought it best to wait till something should come, and by a divine teaching remove the mist from men's eyes."—The only instance on record of a human legislature dispensing with the recognition of a Being superior to man, an upright law-giving power, was in France during the Revolution; the awful result is well-known.—*Martin's China.*

A PATTERN SLAVE-HOLDER.—I enclose a few scraps. The ingenious clock is a real slave-holder's invention, and recalls a fact within my knowledge. A family with whom I am somewhat acquainted, (the parents of the mistress

are very respectable people residing in this State,) held as slaves, among others, a most trusted and intelligent man, named Jack, his wife and children. The master and mistress, professors of religion, were active in teaching their slaves the duties of religion, and were, judging from the statements of the master, pattern slave-holders where they lived (in Florida). Part of Jack's duty was watching through the night; and that the master might be sure of his wakefulness, Jack was ordered to ring every half-hour a bell, so placed that the master if up could hear it. The half hour sometimes passed without hearing the bell. Jack was told if it again occurred the severest punishment would follow. After a few nights, it did occur. The CHRISTIAN master took Jack into his wagon, carried him to the slave-market, and he was sold away from his family for ever.—*Letter from William E. Whiting, Esq., dated New York, September 30, 1847.*

WINDOW GARDENING.—Another point respecting which plants suddenly transported to a room receive a check, is the difficulty of supplying them with sufficient light. While they were kept in pits, in the nurseryman's care, they must necessarily have been placed close to the glass, and thus had the surface of their leaves fully exposed to the light, which was necessary to stimulate them to perform their proper functions. In a room, on the contrary, they receive only a side light; and the leaves being forced to turn themselves, so that the light may fall upon their upper surface, the plant either grows out of shape, or the leaves take a very odd and twisted appearance. This is another of those evils attending window gardening which it is extremely difficult to guard against; and, in fact, as long as the plants are kept inside a room, so as to have only a side light, it is almost impossible that the colours of their flowers should be as vivid, and the shape of the plants as good, as when they are grown in a green-house. Something may, however, be done in choosing a favourable situation, even when plants can have only a side light; and windows having a south or south-east exposure are the best, as they not only have the light longer every day, but it is also more intense, and the plants have the advantage of enjoying the warmth of the sun—an advantage the want of which cannot be supplied to them by any artificial means. It has been said, that flowers never attain their proper colour unless they can enjoy the light of the sun for five or six hours every fine day; and that, in proportion as the quantity of sunlight they receive is diminished, the plants lose their vigour and the flowers their brilliancy. The light of the sun being of so much importance to the health of plants, it is evident that window gardening is more likely to be successful in the upper part of a house than in the lower part; and that plants are more likely to be grown successfully in an attic than on the ground floor, unless the street in which the house is situated happens to be very wide. In the business part of Paris, it is by no means uncommon to see a complete garden of plants, in pots or tubs, on the leaden roof of a house, particularly collections of carnations, ranunculuses, and tulips; and, some years ago, in one of the closest streets of Paris, there was a garden of fruit trees cultivated with complete success on the leads of a house—one cherry tree, in particular, producing every year seven or eight pounds of fine cherries, and an apple tree a large crop of apples. In some parts of London small gardens of plants, in pots, are kept on the leads; and, some years ago, there was a garden of this kind kept on the leads of a house in St. Paul's-churchyard, by Miss Kent, author of the "Flora Domestica," and other works.—*Mrs. Loudon, in the "People's Journal."*

CHEAP SERMONS.—The following advertisement appears in a recent number of the *Jersey Daily Correspondent*:—"To the Clergy—Manuscript Discourses.—Clergymen may obtain Practical MSS. at the very low price affixed. They are original in composition, chaste in language, evangelical in character, orthodox in doctrine, and perspicuous in style. Neatly written in 4to, or 8vo size, 20s. per dozen, or 24s. free by post. Communications confidential. Postage labels received. Address Rev. A. M., Post-office, Clare, Suffolk."

MYSTIFICATION AND BATHOS.—In a tobaccoist's window in Holborn is to be seen a bill in these terms:—"Over the cigar, the gentleman of study and leisure luxuriates! the man of business thinks! the afflicted are soothed! The literary men of all ages, from the great Spenser, the time of its introduction, who was wont to call it 'the divine weed,' wading nearly through three centuries, have all been a party to the fascinating habit. Poor Byron, in the absence of other pleasures, said, 'Give me a cigar,' and many of his finest thoughts have been excited under its influence!"

WHAT IS A DECLARATION OF WAR?—It is a sentence of death against thousands of innocent beings who have undergone no trial. It is by one blow to commit a thousand murders. "How can any one pretend that he loves his neighbour as himself, when for reward he will shoot or stab him?" This question was asked by Voltaire, the infidel. Who can answer it? "Wherever Christians go, they whiten the soil with human bones, and I will not have Christianity in my empire." This was the expression of the Emperor of China. Christians, can you sanction war after this? "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, and patient." (2 Tim. ii. 24.) Fearful tortures, the destruction of cities, the slaughter of men, the sorrow of the widow and fatherless, poverty, famine, and pestilence, are the effects of war. What Christian can sanction it? Arbitration is wise, easy, friendly, and cheap; war is foolish, difficult, cruel, and dear. The annual cost of war to Christian Britain is more than four-fifths of all taxes. Considered in whatever light, it is an evil. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." (Matt. v. 9.) "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." The more war is examined, the more horrid and unjustifiable it appears. Read Macnamara's Essay on the subject, published by the Peace Society. The British expenditure for ninety days previous to the battle of Waterloo averaged one million pounds sterling per day. What would such a sum accomplish in promoting the welfare of our race! There is equal scope for courage in blessing as in destroying mankind. The greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with the magnanimity of virtue. Christians, patriots, philanthropists, think on these things.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3, at Huntingdon, the lady of MICHAEL FOSTER, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

Nov. 5, the wife of Mr. HUGH H. CAMPBELL, minister, of Wy-cliffe-house, Twickenham, of a son.

Nov. 12, the wife of Mr. T. C. FINCH, minister, Hemel Hempstead, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 7, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by Mr. W. Davis, minister, Mr. S. HALL, son of Mr. L. Hall, minister, of Poole, to Miss S. NOLT, both of Eastbourne.

Nov. 8, by Mr. William Selbie, minister, in the chapel of Whaddon, Mr. JAMES ROGERS to Miss HANNAH KING, both of Whaddon.

Nov. 10, in the Independent Chapel, Favant, Wilts, by Mr. T. Johnson, minister, Mr. THOMAS PASS, chemist, Melbourn, Derbyshire, to ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. BERT, minister, of Favant.

Nov. 10, in the Independent Chapel, Bideford, by Mr. John T. Beighton, minister, Mr. CHARLES VAYSEY, jun., to Miss MARY E. ACKLAND, both of Bideford.

Nov. 10, by Mr. E. C. Lewis, minister, in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, Mr. FREDERICK ROTHWELL to ALICE, daughter of Mr. B. SCHOFIELD.

Nov. 10, at Castle-square Chapel, Wisbech, by the pastor, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. HENRY KISBY to Miss ANN THREADGILL, both of Outwell.

Nov. 11, at Barnsbury Chapel, by the pastor, Mr. C. Gilbert, ANN, widow of the late Mr. J. ELBOROUGH, minister, formerly of Thetford, to Mr. WILLIAM GARTHWAITER, minister, recently of Wotton, Suffolk, and now of 2, Pleasant-row, Lower Islington.

Nov. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Ware, Herts, by Mr. W. Ellis, minister, of Hoddesdon, Miss A. M. PEARCE, daughter of Mr. G. Pearce, minister, to Mr. BENJAMIN MEDCALF.

Nov. 11, at St. John's Chapel, Halifax, by the pastor, Mr. James Frida, JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., of Saville-lodge, to SARAH, relict of John HODGSON, Esq., Multure-hall, Halifax, and eldest daughter of J. Wheatley, Esq., Woodlands, Hopton.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21, in the 83rd year of his age, Mr. THOMAS B. GAWTHORNE, who had been pastor of the Independent Church at Belper, in Derbyshire, considerably more than half a century; but, owing to the growing infirmities of age, retired from the pastorate about a year ago. His faithful and diligent labours as a minister, and his amiable and consistent conduct in private life, had gained for him the love of his own people, and the esteem of all who knew him. He was a good man.

Oct. 29, at Scarborough, aged 49, Mr. J. B. SHEPPARD, Wesleyan Methodist Association minister.

Nov. 6, at his house at Grove-hill, Camberwell, universally lamented, after an illness of only two days, CHARLES T. FRASER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. 8, in White's-row, Spitalfields, aged 52, R. C. DILLON, D.D.

Nov. 14, at Hackney, in his 80th year, HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., of pleurisy, after an illness of one week. He was for many years a deacon of Dr. Cox's church. He was a holy and consistent Christian, and his end was peace.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, November 12.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:

The Presbyterian Church, Dudley.
Ebenezer Chapel, Camden-town, St. Paneras.
The Baptist Chapel, Costessy, Norfolk.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, CHARLES MARSH, and WARREN, CHARLES, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton, bankers, December 1 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Westmacott and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

ARTUS, JOSE, 4, Pall-mall, Opera Colonnade, cigar importer, November 26, January 1: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

AYRES, THOMAS, 28, Great Bath-street, Clerkenwell, fancy cabinet-maker, November 23, December 20: solicitor, Mr. Moss, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

BARTON, WILLIAM, Old Brentford, grocer, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

BELLING, JOHN, Bodmin, watchmaker, November 25, December 15: solicitors, Mr. E. G. Hamley, Bodmin; Mr. R. Sargent, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, London; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.

BIRD, WILLIAM BOURNE, Bewdley, chemist, November 24, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Tudor, Kidderminster.

CAPPUR, GEORGE, and CAPPUR, RALPH, Nantwich, cheese factors, November 26, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Broughton, Nantwich.

CHARLES, ROBERT, Leeds, commission agent, November 17, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., 38, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, Bury, draper, November 24, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

FRAMPTON, HENRY WITT, Bideford, November 25, December 15: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr. H. Coward, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

GEARD, JOHN COLE, Dorset-street, Clapham-road, brewer, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Brunswick-square.

GOWEN, JOHN, Colchester, bootmaker, November 23, December 17: solicitor, Mr. H. W. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand.

GRAY, JOHN, 57, West Smithfield, saddler, November 23, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Bassett, Bell-yard, Doctors'-commons.

HADFIELD, WILLIAM, Liverpool, merchant, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

HASTINGS, SMITH, Lime-street, City, wine merchant, November 23, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Borradaile and Dimsdale, 20, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

HELLIER, HENRY, Leadenhall-market, meat salesman, November 24, December 23: solicitor, Mr. Shaw, Fish-street-hill.

HISCOCK, JOHN, 24, New Church-street, Edgware-road, grocer, November 19, December 21: solicitor, Mr. R. Swan, Devereux-street, Temple.

HORD, HENRY, Leeds, plumber, November 23, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Hlick, Leeds.

JONES, WILSON, Liverpool, merchant, November 23, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Co., London-wall; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

MINERS, GEORGE, Winchelsea, wine merchant, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lovell, South-square, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Butler, Ryde.

MURCATROYD, CHARLES, 164, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, November 20, January 1: solicitor, Mr. F. West, 40, Gresham-street.

NICHOLLS, JOHN, Bristol, mason, November 25, December 23: solicitors, Mr. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. Ayre, Bristol.

PARRISH, JOHN, late of Canterbury, but now of 4, High-street, Newington: solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Co., 25, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

ROSS, DANIEL, Ratcliffe-cross-wharf, and of Glasgow, wine merchant, November 23, December 27: solicitor, Mr. West, Gresham-street.

THOMAS, RICHARD, Bridgwater, coal merchant, November 25, December 15: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; Mr. H. Coward, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, Manchester, calico printer, November 25, December 16: solicitors, Mr. W. F. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. B. B. Cobbett, Manchester.

WALLINGTON, EDMUND, Stockport, carpenter, November 26, December 15: solicitors, Mr. J. Tyler, Staple's-inn, London; Mr. C. Chetham, Stockport; Mr. T. T. Harding, Manchester.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Chirk, miller, November 23, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Barker and Co., Wren; and Messrs. Duncan and Radcliffe, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALLISON, EDWIN DUFFIN, Edinburgh, chemist, November 18, December 9.

BUDGE, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, provision merchant, November 18, December 9.

COWAN, SMITH, and Co., Glasgow, &c., merchants, November 17, December 8.

HOUTSON, LEWIS, Pracey, farmer, November 18, December 9.

MACGREGOR, JAMES, Glasgow, cotton-spinner, November 18, December 9.

M'MICHAEL, DAVID, and Co., Glasgow, stripe cloth manufacturers, November 17, December 8.

ROBERTSON, DONALD, Edinburgh, hotel-keeper, November 18, December 10.

DIVIDENDS.

Anthony Machin, Manchester, grocer, div. of 2s. 5½d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, on any Tuesday—John Palleine, jun., Selby, brewer, first div. of 4s.; at No. 5, Park-row, Leeds, November 22.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, Nottingham, hosier.

BANKRUPTS.

AGAR, FRANCIS HENRY, New Windsor, grocer, November 23, December 27: solicitor, Mr. J. B. May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

ALFORD, ALFRED, Bunsall, lead merchant, November 26, January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Enfield and Sons, Nottingham.

ARNELL, JOHN, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, corn merchant

November 26, January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkin and Mingaye, Furnival's-lane.

ASHFORD, CHARLES, Birmingham, packing case maker, November 26, December 21: solicitor, Mr. P. Fewkes, Birmingham.

BARR, ISAAC, Jun., Ipswich, painter, November 26, January 7: solicitors, Mr. Kirk, Symonds-lane; and Messrs. Galsworthy, Ipswich.

BLAKE, ROBERT, Jun., Norwich, soap manufacturer, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, 137, Cheapside.

CARPENTER, JOHN PRATT, 102, Drummond-street, Euston-square, baker, December 1, January 7: solicitor, Mr. W. R. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

CLARKE, JOHN, Conduit-mews, Paddington, job master, December 1, January 6: solicitor, Mr. C. T. Depree, 9, Lawrence-lane.

COLLINS, JOHN, Manchester, common brewer, November 29, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Chew, Manchester.

CRAMOND, JOHN, Lime-street, City, ship broker, November 22, January 4: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane.

CROSSLEY, JAMES, Horsecroft, victualler, November 27, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. J. Lord, Rochdale.

DAVIES, THOMAS, Aberavon, draper, December 2 and 28: solicitors, Mr. W. Hudson, Bloomsbury-square, London; and Mr. J. Hopkins, Bristol.

DAY, OZIAS, Devizes, baker, November 29, December 28: solicitors, Messrs. Wall and Co., Devizes; and Messrs. Child and Co., Bedford-row, London.

DEBENHAM, ROBERT, 26, Edward-street, Portman-square, draper, November 25, December 30: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

DE WITTE, CESAR ADAM MARCUS COUNT, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, plaster manufacturer, November 25, December 23: solicitors, Messrs. Becknells and Co., 79, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

DORSON, PETER TUNNEY, Tunstall, Staffordshire, draper, November 27, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

FAULKNER, JOHN BANNISTER, and FALIAN, BINTHAM, 75, Old Broad-street, City, merchants, December 1, January 6: solicitor, Mr. Piddell, Cheapside.

FEREDAY, CHARLES HENRY, Testenham, coal dealer, November 30, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Manby and Hawkesford, Wolverhampton.

HANSBURY, JAMES, Hanley, Staffordshire, hop merchant, November 29, December 20: solicitor, Mr. Stevenson, Hanley.

HENFREY, WILLIAM GOODMAN, Coventry, druggist, November 27, December 22: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

HICKS, HENRY, New Bond-street, saddler, November 27, January 6: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barbican-lane.

HIGGINS, JONATHAN, and DRANE, RICHARD, Liverpool, merchants, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., London.

HOLLAND, GEORGE CALVERT, late of Sheffield, but now of Work-sop, banker, November 26, December 24: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Sergeant's-lane, London; Mr. Raynor, and Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

HOLT, CHRISTOPHER, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, hotel keeper, November 26, January 7: solicitor, Mr. Sibley, Wharton-street, Fentonville.

HUBBARD, CHARLES JOHN, 16, Stockwell park-road, brewer, December 1, January 6: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

JONES, THOMAS SAMSON, 25, Great Winchester-street, City, tailor, November 23, January 4: solicitor, Messrs. Clark, 28, Finsbury-square.

KERSHAW, JAMES, Featherston, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, December 3, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Hopwood and Son, 47, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. W. J. Harris, Rochdale.

KNEE, JOHN, Trowbridge, grocer, November 29, December 28: solicitors, Messrs. Britton and Son, Bristol; and Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row, London.

LAW, FREDERICK, Manchester, corn dealer, November 29, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. W. D. Pollard, Manchester.

LAW, THOMAS, Manchester and Salford, corn dealer, December 1, 22: solicitors, Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London.

LIVERSEY, JOHN BOWER, Liverpool, stationer, November 26, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

M'TEAR, THOMAS, HADFIELD, WILLIAM, and THOMPSON, EDMUND, Liverpool, merchants, December 7 and 17: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

PARKER, JAMES, 13, Princes-road, Notting-hill, coach proprietor, November 26, December 17: solicitor, Mr. R. M. Freeman, 4, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

PARRY, JANE, and PARRY, ELIZABETH, Bangor, drapers, November 30, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Towsey and Co., Coleman-street, London; and Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Honley, Yorkshire, dyer, November 27, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Sykes, Leeds.

RUSSELL, JOHN, Leamington Priors, grocer, November 30, December 21: solicitors, Mr. A. T. Forder, Leamington Priors; and Mr. C. H. Rushworth, Birmingham.

RYLAND, THOMAS, and RYLAND, WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, Birmingham, Britannia metal workers, November 30, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

SCHOFIELD, ANDREW, late of Manchester, but now of Oldham, attorney at law, November 27, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Co., 8, Ely-place, Holborn, London; and Mr. W. C. Chew, Manchester.

SMITH, HENRY, East Malling, Kent, paper manufacturer, November 26, December 29: solicitors, Messrs. Clabon and Co., Mark-lane.

WALTON, WILLIAM, Willenhall, timber dealer, November 24, December 22: solicitors, Mr. Watson, Stourport; and Mr. T. K. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WATSON, THOMAS, Torquay, innkeeper, December 1 and 22: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr. H. Coward, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

WHITE, WATSON, 50, Newington-causeway, grocer, December 1, January 6: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Co., Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Trowbridge, wool broker, November 26, December 29: solicitor, Mr. League, Crown-court, Cheapside.

YEOULAND, EMILY, Liverpool, milliner, November 26, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

COCKBURN, HENRY DAY, Glasgow, share broker, November 20, December 11.

DOWIE, WILLIAM, and SCOTT, JOHN, Edinburgh, shawl manufacturers, November 17, December 10.

FORREST, DAVID, Glasgow, insurance broker, November 22, December 13.

GILMOUR, DANIEL, Dumfries, smith, November 19, December 10.

GORDON, ADAM, Right Hon. Viscount Kenmure, now deceased, November 22, December 15.

HUGHES, JAMES, Edinburgh, grocer, November 20, December 11.

LONDON, JAMES, Paisley, grocer, November 19, December 10.

MACKENZIE, JOHN, Devon, shipowner, November 22, December 18.

M'NEE and ROBERTSON, Perth, merchants, November 20, December 11.

PATTISON, ROBERT THOMAS, and M'GIBBON, JOHN, Glasgow, dyers, November 10, December 9.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Thomas Carey, Willard Pearce, and Gilson Homan, Manchester, merchants, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Thomas Morley, Oxford-street, jeweller, a div. of 2s. 10d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, Nov. 18, and three following Thursdays—Edward Edmunds, Lowndes-street, and St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, hosier, a div. of 6s. 8d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, Nov. 18, and three following Thursdays—John Hitchens, Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-road, and Upper Whitecross-street, leather seller, a div. of 5s.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, Nov. 18, and three following Thursdays—James Roger Palmer, Kirkdale, professor of dancing, first div. of 5d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Thomas Wright, Birkenhead, ironmonger, first div. of 8s.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, on any Thursday—Robert Wright, 15, Copple-row, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—James Robson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furniture broker, first div. of 2s. 4d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday after Nov. 19.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Percent Consols	84	84	84	85	85	84
Outto Account	84	84	84	84	83	84
5 percent Reduced	82	83	83	83	85	82
New 3 percent	84	84	84	85	84	84
Long Annuities	81	81	81	81	81	81
Bank Stock	187	188	188	184	188	189
India Stock	223	223	223	223	223	223
Exchequer Bills	4 dis	par	1 p	2 p	1 dis	1 dis
India Bonds	—	25 dis	—	—	13 dis	22 dis

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	87	Mexican	17
Brazilian	83	Peruvian	34
Buenos Ayres	37	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Columbian	16	Ditto converted	20
Danish	79	Russian	107
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	53	Spanish Active	20
Ditto 4 per cents	81	Ditto Passive	4
French 3 per cents	77	Ditto Deferred	17

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	5	London and Greenwich	—
Bristol and Exeter	63	Manchester and Leeds	—
Eastern Counties	154	Midland Counties	107
Eastern Union	50	Ditto New Shares	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48	Manchester and Birming.	—
Great North of England	216	Midland and Derby	81
Great Western	90	Norfolk	87
Ditto Half	55	North British	24
Ditto Fifths	21	South Eastern and Dover	26
London & North-Western	149	South Western	54
Ditto Quarter shares	29	York and Newcastle	30
London and Brighton	39	York and North Midland	69

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 15.

There was a good supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, and the condition in general being very damp, it was taken off very slowly at 2s. to 3s. reduction on last week's prices. Foreign Wheat was likewise dull sale, and fully 2s. cheaper. The demand for Flour was very limited, but the best qualities were held at former prices. Barley and Malts sold very heavily, and 1s. to 2s. lower. Beans, both new and old, were dull and 2s. cheaper. The large arrival of Foreign white Peas, and the mild state of the weather, made the buyers hold off, though the best Boilers offered on much lower terms. The Oat trade was very heavy, having better arrivals from Ireland, but good fresh corn maintained its former value. Higher prices were asked for Maize, but not much sold. There was a demand for Linseed Cakes. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red	39 to 47	Peas, Hog	38 to 41
Fine	41 to 50	Maple	40 to 43
White	39 to 42	Boilers	47 to 50
Fine	44 to 54	Beans, Ticks	33 to 35
Flour, per sack (Town)	40 to 45	Pigeon	42 to 44
Barley	25 to 33	Harrow	36 to 42
Malting	31 to 33	Oats, Feed	21 to 24
Malt, Ordinary	63 to 66	Fine	24 to 28
Pale	52 to 58	Poland	23 to 27
Rye	30 to 33	Potato	24 to 26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 15.

Wheat	52s. 4d.	Wheat	54s. 4d.
Barley	32 9	Barley	32 9
Oats	23 0	Oats	23 0
Rye	34 1	Rye	34 4
Beans	46 6	Beans	45 11
Peas	49 4	Peas	47 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	52s. 4d.	Wheat	54s. 4d.
Barley	32 9	Barley	32 9
Oats	23 0	Oats	23 0
Rye	34 1	Rye	34 4
Beans	46 6	Beans	45 11
Peas	49 4	Peas	47 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 15.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the Beef trade—arising from the large attendance of both town and country buyers—was very firm, and in some instances the quotations had an upward tendency. A few of the very prime Scots sold at 5s. per 8 lbs.; but the more general figure for the best Beef was 4s. 10d. At the close of the market scarcely any of the beasts remained unsold. The supply of Sheep was again on the decrease; hence, the Mutton trade was firm, and in some instances the best old Downs, which were unusually scarce, sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs., being a slight advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last. In all other breeds of Sheep, a good business was doing, at very full prices. The supply of Calves was by no means large; yet the Veal trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Prime small Porkers were in steady request, at fully previous quotations. Otherwise, the demand was by no means active at late rates.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 6 to 5 0	Pork	4 0 to 5 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	5,590	Calves	299
Monday	4,344	165	418

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 15.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middleling do	3 0 to 3 2	Mid. ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Prime large	3 4 to 3 6	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Prime small	3 8 to 3 10	Veal	3 8 to 4 8
Large Pork	3 10 to 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 to 5 2

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in the Seed market have for some time been on so restricted a scale as to render it a matter of extreme difficulty to give quotations with any degree of accuracy, and in this state of affairs prices can be but little depended upon.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 60s. to 63s.; crushing 46s. to 49s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£13 to £13 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	12s. to 20s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£30 to £32
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£6 to £7
Mustard (per bushel) white	7s. to 7s. 6d.; brown 8s. to 9s.
Carraway (per cwt.)	36s. to 38s.; new 38s. to 40s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	18s. to 21s.
Hempseed (per quarter)	35s. to 38s.
Canary (per quarter)	70s. to 72s.; fine 74s. to 77s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—In the early part of last week there was a fair sale for most kinds of Irish Butter. Towards the close the demand increased, and prices ruled for Carlow at 8s. to 9s., Cork 8s. to 9s., Limerick and Waterford 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Sligo, Tralee, &c., 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Foreign sold at from 8s. to 11s. per cwt. as in kind and quality. For new singed Bacon the demand was equal to the supply, at prices varying from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., according to size and quality. Bale and Tierces Middles in limited request, and prices nominal. Hams of prime quality rather more sought after; inferior sorts neglected; prices from 50s. to 80s. per cwt. Lard of prime quality scarce, and wanted prices. Bladders 84s. to 88s., kegs 66s. to 70s. per cwt. The demand for English Cheese is very limited. Foreign is comparatively scarce and dear.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The demand for Hops has been very limited during the past week; and the supply on offer being large, where sales are pressed, rather lower rates are submitted to. Mid. and East Kents 60s. to 112s.

Wool of Kents 58s. to 70s.

Sussex Pockets 56s. to 64s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The public sales of Wool have been brought to a close since our last, after a much less satisfactory result than upon former occasions. The attendance of home buyers was very good, and those from the continent much larger than usual; still our market was not exempt from the general decline in every description of produce, owing to the unprecedented difficulty in obtaining cash advances or discounts here or in the country, and the result is a reduction on the prices obtained at the August sales of about 2d. per lb. on good Sydney Wool, and 3d. on Port Philip and Van Dieman's Land, except for first-rate fleeces, and 3d. to 4d. on South Australian, Swan River, New Zealand, low Sydney, and Cape of Good Hope. During the early part of the second week prices

assumed a still further downward tendency, and on the 26th inst. it was determined to announce a withdrawal of 13,000 bales from the quantity advertised, thereby closing the sales on the 8th instead of the 16th inst.; this measure in some degree restored confidence, and the remainder of the Wool offered was taken off at about the same rates as paid on the opening sales.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Monday.—There has been a little more animation in the market to-day, and prices have advanced a trifle—perhaps an eighth on some kinds. The sales have been about 5,000 bags, including 1,000 for export. Had Cotton been as freely offered as it was last week, the sales would no doubt have been greater to-day.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Owing to the large stock, the demand for all kinds of Tallow still rules heavy, and last week's quotations are with difficulty supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is 44s. 6d. to 45s., and for forward delivery 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, the supply of which is small, is 46s. 6d. to 46s. 9d., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 24d. to 26d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 34d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 34d. to 36d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 44d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 44d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 54d. to 54d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. 4s. to 6s.; Shearings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 13.—At per load of 36 trusses.

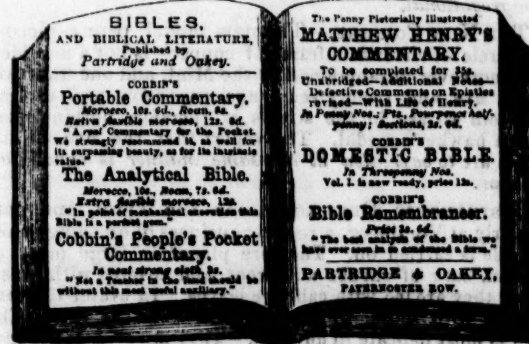
Meadow 50s. to 73s. | Clover 70s. to 95s.

Straw 28s. to 32s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 12.

Hetton's, 21s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 20s. 6d.; Lambton's, 20s. 9d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 20s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 19s. 6d. Ships arrived during the week, 127.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE NIMROUD MARBLES.—THE BIBLE

ALMANAC, and PROTESTANT REFORMER'S CALENDAR, for 1848. This Publication, by the Rev. I. COBBIN, M.A., will shortly be ready, price 6d. The general approbation which this little work received last year has encouraged its continuance, with improved contents. It will contain three hundred and sixty-five Texts, Illustrative Notes, and Reflections; besides numerous articles of Biblical information, with several Pictorial Illustrations, among which are Sketches from, and descriptions of, the Assyrian Marbles recently discovered, and what is considered to be a genuine Portrait of Esar-haddon, King of Babylon, in the days of Manasseh. Also, Home and Foreign Information on Bible and Protestant matters; a Parliamentary List, and other Intelligence common to Almanacs.

THE TEXT-BOOK and SANCTUARY

REMEMBRANCE. Intended to assist in the retention of Texts and Sermons preached throughout the year; and to keep up an interest during the delivery of the Sermon. Price 1s.

The Bible Almanac and Evangelical Text-Book, bound together, price 1s. 6d.

London: PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row. Glasgow: JOHN M'COMBE, Agent, 14, Buchanan-street. Dublin: MATTHEW ORR, Agent, 16, Wellington Quay.

MARKWICK'S PATENT CHEST PROTECTORS.

—All persons, especially those with Weak Lungs, should wear these invaluable articles during the Winter, to prevent Cold upon the Chest.

RECOMMENDATION.

The patronage of the faculty is undoubtedly the greatest. The correct opinion of the profession is shown by the fact, that a single chemist sold, by retail, upwards of sixty pounds' worth during the last winter, entirely from the recommendations of purchasers to their friends. Perhaps a stronger proof of their value is, that even in the summer months those suffering from Chest Complaints have found so much benefit and comfort as to cause a demand beyond calculation.

A CHEST PROTECTOR FOR LADIES,

when Walking out in Cold Weather, and for Gentlemen either Walking or Travelling, will be introduced for the approaching season, and it is

DISPENSARY for the CURE of DISEASES of the SKIN, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

PHYSICIAN.
Thomas Innis, M.D., 33, Fitzroy-square,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant-Surgeon in the Hon. East Company's Service.

It is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical sciences in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half a million of patients annually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France, we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the national funds. Referring to the Hospital of Saint Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of skin diseases, a clever surgeon of the present day writes thus:—"Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of the Skin in this country, as a distinct branch of medical science, has slept. Not so in France; successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till Saint Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than Saint Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent establishment."

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the importance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties—render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sanitary point of view. These diseases are so numerous and multiform in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite variety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice.

Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the various British authors who have written upon the subject—and the highest talent has not been wanting in this respect—still, of actual curative progress, little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularly tested, compared, and treasured up in the garner of experience. Hear Dr. Wilson on this subject:—"To become expert," says he, "in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeable characters are of comparatively little service or interest. They are among the things that require to be 'oculis subjecta fidelibus.' Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to portray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point." The opinions of all practical men concur as to the soundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr. Willan and his pupil, Dr. Bateman, have done with consummate skill and unwearied industry; but wanting the means of reference to actual cases and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease unabated.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be desirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr. Innis has opened the above named dispensary at Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, Dr. Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel interested in this important subject not to despise the "day of small things," but to unite with him at once in carrying out this infant institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based with the actual operations of nature under disease.

Shortly will be published,

A TREATISE on SKIN DISEASES, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, arising from Functional Derangement of the Digestive Organs, degenerated state of the blood or other causes. By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square. With numerous cases, showing the Author's successful treatment of cutaneous diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.

* Dr. INNIS may be consulted daily, until Two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.

"Dr. Innis's position as physician to a Dispensary for Skin Diseases, must render his opinion and advice peculiarly valuable in these distressing complaints."

BAYLY'S PATENT CEMENTED TOOTH BRUSHES!!—The reputation of these being so well established, it is only necessary to state they may be obtained of G. P. Bayly, 146, Fenchurch-street, London, and of most respectable Chemists and Druggists, 1s. each; or sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. In ordering, please to state whether very hard, hard, medium, soft, or a very soft, texture of bristle is preferred.

This being the only Tooth Brush for which a patent has been obtained, the Patentee cautions Chemists, Druggists, &c., against selling any brush professing it to be secured by cement, as they are liable to an action for infringement. Every genuine brush is stamped with the royal arms, and "Bayly, Patentee."

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.
—The very best TEAS that the Chinese have shipped to England for the space of three years have had the preference by DAKIN and CO., and have been the Teas supplied at "Number One."

The prices of Black Teas vary from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; of Green Teas, from 3s. 2d. to 7s. per pound. The prices of the most favourite sorts are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS, per pound.	
Rough and strong Congou	An acceptable Tea to the public in general.
Little Souchong flavour. 3s. 6d.	
Very strong Congou, even black leaf. 4s. 0d.	
The finest Congou Tea, full Pekoe Souchong flavour 4s. 4d.	
Choice Souchong, now only 4s. 6d.	This is an old-fashioned fine Tea, possessing strength, richness of flavour, and excellence of quality.
GREEN TEAS, per pound.	
Good Hyson Tea. 4. 0d.	This Tea will give great satisfaction.
Very fine Hyson, with strength and flavour. 5s. 0d.	
Superior Hyson, or Gunpowder, with fine flavour 6s. 0d.	

Now, all these Teas are the best of their class, and possess the three excellences that distinguish good Tea—namely, flavour, purity, and strength. Their flavour will please and delight the palate—their purity will refresh and exhilarate the spirits—and their strength will hold out to the second and even to the third cup. All who taste them are pleased with them—all who buy them, buy them with confidence—all who drink them, drink them with satisfaction—and all who purchase them, hasten to purchase them again and again. The best proof of which is to look now at "Number One," and to mark its rising and its growth; but three short years back and how little a thing it was. It was even as an acorn, planted by the wayside, and suffered to grow; whilst the passer-by beheld its progress, signified his assent to it, and daily felt a greater liking for it, until at length, even now, he feels it a pleasure, and he knows it to be to his advantage, to help it to take root, so that some day it may become a goodly tree amongst others in this great forest of "city." He recommends it to the notice of his friends, and they effect all the saving and the intermediate saving that can be effected by purchasing their Teas, at merchants' prices, from DAKIN and COMPANY'S, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Church-yard.

COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.

IT is a FACT beyond dispute that in order to obtain really FINE COFFEE there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour certain proportions should be mixed, according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our DELICIOUS COFFEE at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of Four Countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our Establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule we find the finest and most flavoured are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is unable to obtain really fine Coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the Coffee is preserved, which in the ordinary process of roasting is entirely destroyed; and, as we are Coffee Roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply fresh roasted continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade; and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the Public, and to state that our superior mixture of Four Countries is a discovery of our own, and, therefore, the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

* We have also strong and useful coffees, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

TEAS of the TRUE OLD-FASHIONED KIND, as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, 3s. 8d.; Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s.; Finest Congou, strongly recommended, 4s. 4d.; Fine Ripe Old Pekoe Souchong flavour, one of the finest specimens imported, 4s. 8d.; Strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the Finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s.

NO BOHEA or INFERIOR TEAS KEPT. Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or a respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of town free of expense.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

No. 50, BOROUGH
(Near London-bridge).

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, those descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOUCHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

They select from their GREEN TEAS, and recommend a TRUE HYSON at 4s. 3d. per lb., and GUNPOWDER, strong and fresh flavour, at 5s. per lb.

Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecessors for more than a CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRESENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

TERMS—CASH.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, BOROUGH (NEAR LONDON- BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.
Present cash prices:—

BLACK TEA.

The finest Black Tea, ripe Pekoe Souchong flavour, 4s. 4d.; wiry black leaf, much recommended, very few require better, 4s.; fine stout Congou, black leaf, 3s. 8d.; strong rough black leaf Congou, 3s. 4d.; good ordinary Congou, 3s.; Congou kind, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d.

GREEN TEA.

The best Green Tea, 5s. 8d.; superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour, 5s. 6d.; finest Imperial, rich Hyson flavour, 5s. 4d.; finest Ouchain, or young Hyson, 5s. 6d.; young Hyson, Hyson, and Gunpowder, excellent quality, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; young Hyson, recommended, 4s.; curled and bright leaf Twankay and young Hyson, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. In chests of 20, 40, and 80 lb., the overweight allowed at the rate of 2 lb. per 80 lb.

COFFEES are declining in price. Common Jamaica Coffee, 9d.; Ceylon Coffee, 1s.; finest Ceylon Coffee, 1s. 1d.; superior Java Coffee, 1s. 3d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice old Mocha Coffee, the finest imported, 1s. 6d.

LISTS OF PRICES of raw and refined Sugars and Colonial Produce, in which some important reductions have been made, can be had on application per post or otherwise.

Goods delivered per own carts and vans to all parts of London and suburbs daily.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, corner of ABCHURCH-LANE, facing the LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WRITING FABRIC, OR VELLUM CLOTH.

J. SMITH, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, B. and ENGRAVER, 42, RATHBONE-PLACE, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Managers of Public Institutions, Solicitors, Bankers, Merchants, Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Law Stationers, Map Publishers, and others, to the above Fabric, being one of the most novel and useful articles ever submitted to the public.

For every purpose to which paper has been applied, where strength or durability is required, the Patent Vellum Cloth will prove a desideratum; and, in many instances where parchment has hitherto been used, it will be found an invaluable substitute, as it can be written upon with perfect freedom.

J. S. has now on sale (manufactured from the above article) Envelopes for Bankers' use, Indian correspondence, or general purposes; Newspaper Envelopes; a New Map of London, including all the latest improvements, &c.

SMITH'S PATENT HERMETIC ENVELOPES, In Paper or Patent Vellum Cloth, for Indian Correspondence, &c., &c.

The unprecedented demand for "Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," and the many attempts made by unprincipled persons in offering for sale a worthless imitation, have induced the inventor to present to the public a novel pattern which he has "registered by Act of Parliament," to imitate which is felony.

These Envelopes are peculiarly adapted for transmitting, by post or otherwise, Jewellery, Manufactured Goods, Seeds, or other produce; and may be had with embossed Initials, Names, Crests, Arms, Devices, &c., either plain or coloured, and will, in "every case where secrecy and security are required, prove invaluable."

J. S. has the honour to announce, that he is constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials in favour of his "Patent Adhesive Envelopes," from Noblemen, Gentlemen, Public Societies, and others who have adopted them, to the exclusion of every other description of envelope; and that he has a variety of new designs adapted to Ladies' private use or general correspondence.

CAUTION.—See that every "Hermetic Envelope" bears the register mark, and that the Adhesive Envelopes are stamped "Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all others are fraudulent imitations.

Black-bordered Mourning Papers, Envelopes, and Cards. A large assortment of Wedding Envelopes, Notes, Silver Cord, &c. Intense Black Writing Ink, warranted not to corrode metallic pens; Steel and Quill Pens, &c., &c. Name Plates, &c., elegantly engraved. Letter-press and Copper-plate Printing. Stationery of every description.

Agent for the sale of Suggitt's Patent Night Lamp.

TIME IS MONEY.—BENNETT'S best London WATCHES (warranted perfect timekeepers), 65, Chesham-road; Large and choice stock of 4, 6, and 8 guinea levers, with all the latest improvements; elegant gold watches, 8, 10, 12, and 14 guineas. At BENNETT'S, manufacturing watchmaker to the Queen, and clockmaker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Observe—the illuminated clock, 65, Chesham-road. Where also ONE THOUSAND THERMOMETERS may be selected from, in Ivory, Boxwood, or Metal, from 1s. to 5s. each, for Gardening, Medical, and general purposes. Barometers of every kind, Wheel, Pediment, and Marine, at equally low prices. Every description made to order for chemical purposes. Office Shop Dials, of every size, 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. each.

PATENT CANDLE and CAMPHINE LAMPS.

—The literally largest as well as choicest assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS; Camphine, Argand, and Solar LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ornolite, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), where all the seasonable novelties are now selling at from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. Palmer's patent Candles (marked "Palmer") 8d. per lb., English Camphine, in sealed cans, 5s. 0d. per gallon. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, from 11s.—A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 11s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street.

Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

—prepared under the immediate care of the inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession, for removing BILE ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate State of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.

Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of Dr. Murray's Invention—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient ant-acid in dyspeptic complaints attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo—"It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael and J. Kirby, Esqrs., surgeons of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potash.

Drs. Every Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir Humphrey Davy testified that this solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalies, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.

With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. BAILEY, of North-street, Wolverhampton, and by all wholesale and retail druggists and medicine agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.

N.B. Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderbrough, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pitfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 38, Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street; Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgeware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmoit, Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towerly, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 222, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Croyley-street, New North-road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER" on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

HALIFAX ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

AT a Public Meeting of the Members and Friends of the Halifax Anti-state-church Association, held in the Odd Fellows'-hall, Halifax, on Wednesday evening, November 3rd, 1847—

Mr. JOHN EDWARDS in the Chair,

It was resolved—

Moved by the Rev. James Pridie; seconded by Mr. John Ramsden; supported by John Kingsley, Esq.:—

1. That, in matters of religion, man is responsible to God alone; and that all legislation, by human governments, in affairs of religion, or the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of religious worship or instruction, is unjust, hostile to liberty, and directly opposed to the spirit and claims of Christianity.

Moved by the Rev. Samuel Whitewood; seconded by Mr. D. Binns; supported by Edward Miall, Esq.:—

2. That, impressed with the importance of this principle, this meeting proposes to seek, by Christian and constitutional means, the entire emancipation of religion from State endowment, interference, and control.

Moved by Mr. Henry Martin; seconded by the Rev. Josiah Gregory Pike:—

3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Miall and Mr. Kingsley, for their able advocacy this evening of the separation of the Church from the State; and that this meeting will give its most cordial support to the object and claims of the Anti-state-church Association.

Moved by Edward Miall, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Robert Hartley:—

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Edwards for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY MINUTE ON EDUCATION.

AT the AUTUMNAL MEETING of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION, held at York, on Thursday, the 14th of October, 1847,—present several hundred Ministers and Representatives of Churches,—

The Rev. R. W. HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D., in the Chair,

It was moved by the Rev. John Kelly; seconded by Edward Baines, jun., Esq.; supported by several other Ministers and Gentlemen, and carried *nem. con.* as follows:—

The attention of this meeting having been called to the Supplementary Minute on Education issued on the 10th of July last by the Lords of the Committee of Council, they feel constrained to put on record their deliberate judgment concerning it as follows:—

1. It is their conviction that the Education imparted to the young in day schools by the various Congregations connected with this body ought to combine religious with secular instruction; and such, in their belief, is the invariable practice. In accordance with their known ecclesiastical principles, the religious character of these schools determines the source from which alone support to them must be derived, and necessarily excludes all aid from the Government.

2. This Union having on former occasions expressed their deliberate views, founded on these principles, on the various measures of the Government in relation to education, see nothing in this Supplementary Minute to induce the slightest modification in their opposition to these measures; since their objections do not lie against affording information, however ample and explicit, to the Government and the public at large respecting the character and extent of the religious instruction communicated, but against the reception of public money for institutions of a religious character, such as this Supplementary Minute acknowledges them by implication to be; just as the former Minute recognizes them in express terms.

3. This Supplementary Minute is in their conviction of most mischievous tendency, inasmuch as it is calculated to ensure the judgment, by diverting it from the proper question involved in these measures, yet leaving all their objections untouched; while concurrence in it on the part of Dissenters would naturally produce the impression on the public mind that they only sought a decent pretext for availing themselves of the Government money.

On these grounds this meeting would express their hope that this new Minute will meet with universal rejection by all who hold the principle of the unlawfulness of Government interference with religion.

(Signed) R. W. HAMILTON, Chairman.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Object of this Society is the SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION of the CHILDREN of the POOR, without distinction of sect or party. This is accomplished—

1. By PROMOTING the ESTABLISHMENT of SCHOOLS in the destitute districts of England and Wales, through the agency of Local Committees. One hundred and five schools, in England and Wales, conducted on the plan and principles of the Society, have been opened during the present year.

2. By INSPECTION, of a purely Voluntary character, carried on with the sanction of Local Committees, and with a view only to the improvement of the Schools.

3. By LECTURES, delivered by accredited agents, for the purpose of exciting popular interest in education, and for stimulating local effort. Six gentlemen are employed in this service in various parts of the kingdom.

4. By GRANTS of LESSONS, and other School Material, to parties promoting Education by the opening of new Schools.

5. By ASSISTING MISSIONARIES, and other philanthropic persons, in the promotion of Education in the Colonies of the British Empire, in Canada, Australia, and the East and West Indies.

All these operations are in addition to, and perfectly distinct from, the Normal and Training Schools, to which alone partial aid is rendered by the Government. No assistance can be obtained from any Parliamentary Grant for any one of these objects, the carrying forward of which depends exclusively and entirely on Voluntary contributions.

Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received, by the Treasurer, Samuel Gurney, Esq., Lombard-street; by the Secretary, at the Society's House; and by Messrs. Hanbury and Co., 60, Lombard-street, the Bankers to the Society,

Borough-road, November 15, 1847.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MATHEMATICAL CLASSES.

THE TEACHERS of SCHOOLS in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society are hereby informed, that EVENING CLASSES in the Mathematics, specially designed for the benefit of those who are engaged in teaching during the day, are now OPEN at the BOROUGH-ROAD. British School Teachers desirous of attending, may apply to the Secretary at the Society's House.

Borough-road, November 15, 1847.

THE REV. WILLIAM BROCK, of Norwich, at the request of the Committee, has kindly consented to Preach at CRAVEN CHAPEL (Dr. Leitch's), Marshall-street, Golden-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 18, 1847, at SEVEN o'clock.

After the Sermon a Collection will be made on behalf of the DUMPTON HALL SCHOOL, for the Board and Education of Sons of Ministers of all Denominations of limited income.

Donations and Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, S. M. Peto, Esq., 47, Russell-square.

MEDICAL.

AS a Surgeon in a populous Agricultural Locality has accepted an appointment, he will be happy to DISPOSE of his recently-established but thriving PRACTICE, including House, Furniture, and every requisite for the pursuit of the profession. A large class of patients will be secured by a good introduction, and as this is a *bona fide* practice, and from circumstances sold at a sacrifice, it is hoped that none will apply who are not prepared with £130, and ready to take it at once.

Address R. S., 13, Newgate-street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

OBJECT:—

The improvement of the Moral Condition of Young Men.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.

TREASURER.

George Hitchcock, Esq.

THE COMMITTEE beg to ANNOUNCE, that a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES to YOUNG MEN, will be delivered (D.V.) on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at the undermentioned Times and Places:—

Nov. 23, 1847.—On the Natural History of Creation. EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D. Centenary Hall.

Nov. 30.—Social Organization. Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D. Freemasons' Hall.

Dec. 7.—The Art of Printing, and the effects of the Cheapness and Facilities of that Art on Society. Rev. JOHN TOD BROWN, M.A. Centenary Hall.

Dec. 14.—Mohammedanism; its Rise, Tenets, and History. Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, Freemasons' Hall.

Dec. 21.—On the Acquisition of Knowledge. Rev. Dr. BEAUMONT. Centenary Hall.

Dec. 28.—The Geological Evidences of the Existence of the Deity. Rev. THOS. ARCHER, D.D., Freemasons' Hall.

Jan. 4, 1848.—The Mythology of the Greeks. Rev. JOHN ALDIS. Centenary Hall.

Jan. 11.—The History of the Formation of the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A. Freemasons' Hall.

Jan. 18.—The Truths peculiar to Christianity, and the principal proof of which they are susceptible. Rev. CHARLES STOVEL. Centenary Hall.

Jan. 25.—On the Moral Influence of the Commercial Spirit of the Day. Rev. GEORGE FISK, LL.D. Freemasons' Hall.

Feb. 1.—The Mysteriousness of Christianity compatible with its Truth, and with Faith in its Verities. Rev. CHARLES PREST. Centenary Hall.

Feb. 8.—The Age we live in. Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Centenary Hall.

The attendance of Young Men is earnestly solicited, as the Lectures are designed expressly for their benefit. To commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, 1s. 6d. each, may be had at Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s, Berners-street; Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster-row; B. L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street; and at the Offices of the Society.

T. HENRY TABLTON, Secretary.

Offices, 14, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

For Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All persons interested in cases should make application forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information can be obtained on any day from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received. Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d., entitling to One Vote at each Election.

Life Subscription, £5 5s., entitling to One Vote at each Election. The Votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.

THOMAS W. AVELING, }

Office, 32, Poultry.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of this EDIFICE will be LAID on MONDAY, the 22nd inst.

The Services will commence at 11 o'clock, at the Old Church, Trafalgar-place.

An INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE will be delivered by the Rev. W. FORSTER, the Pastor.

The Foundation Stone will be laid by THOMAS SPALDING, Esq. The ADDRESS will be given by the Rev. JOHN BURNET, Camberwell.

Several Ministers are expected to take part in the devotional exercises of the day.

Dinner will be provided for the accommodation of friends at two o'clock, and Tea at five.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD. THIRD APPLICATION.

THE favour of your Votes and Interest is very earnestly requested at the Election, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., in favour of

HENRY COCKSHAW,

Aged Eight Years, whose father died December 27th, 1842, leaving a widow and four children entirely dependent on friends.

The case is strongly recommended to the favourable notice of the Governors and Subscribers by

The Rev. Caleb Morris, Fetter-

lane.

The Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D.,

Hackney.

The Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester.

The Rev. George Wilkins, New

Broad-street.

Dr. T. Price, London.

The Rev. S. Birch, Finchley.

The Rev. J. Burnet, Camberwell.

W. Cripps, Esq., Mayor of Not-

tingham.

Mr. Alderman Cripps, Leicester.

The Rev. G. Clayton, Walworth.

J. Crane, Esq., Finchley.

F. Brewin, Esq., Denmark-hill.

Robert Bousfield, Esq., Newing-

ton-place.

Edward Miall, Esq., Holloway.

Mr. Murphy, 116, Holborn-hill.

Proxies will be thankfully received by Mr. MURPHY, 116, Holborn-hill, and by A. COCKSHAW, 12, Warwick-square.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN has great pleasure in announcing that he will publish, UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE,

THE COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES to YOUNG MEN, to be delivered on Tuesday Evenings in the Centenary Hall and Freemasons' Hall, and which commence on Tuesday Evening next. They will be printed uniformly with new type, in fols. 8vo, and will be issued as soon as possible after delivery, in a neat wrapper, at THREEPENCE each.

62, Paternoster-row, London.

18, St. Paul's Churchyard, Nov., 1847.

JACKSON AND WALFORD

Have the following Works in the Press:—

I.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.

(Thirteenth Series). By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, LL.D. Subject: THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT UNFOLDED, and its Points of Coincidence or Antagonism with prevailing Systems indicated.

II.

In one Vol. post 8vo, illustrated with an Engraved Frontispiece, and Wood Engravings,

SPIRITUAL HEROES; or, SKETCHES of the PURITANS, their CHARACTER and TIMES. By the Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington, Author of "Windsor in the Olden Time."

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